The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5420. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Opening Session of the New British Parliament.

Congratulations of the Queen on the Peace of the Country.

Outrages on American Citizens by the Cuban Authorities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Opening of the New Parliament—Speech of the Queen.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The formal opening of the new Parliament, which was postponed last year in consequence of the resignation of the Disraeli Ministry, took place this afternoon. The members of the House of Commons were summoned to attend at the bar of the Chamber of Peers to hear the Royal speech. The Queen was not present, but Her Majesty's speech was delivered by Royal commission, and was read to the assembled Houses by the Lord Chancellor. The speech is in substance as follows:

The Queen assured the Lords and Commons that the relations of Great Britain with all foreign Powers are at present on an excellent footing. The hostilities which threatened to break out in the East, have been prevented by the Conference of the Great Powers at Paris. The hope is expressed that the negotiations with the United States will place on a firm and durable basis the friendship which should ever exist between England and America. The disturbances in the colony of New-Zealand are to be regretted, but the Queen is sure that prudence and moderation on the part of the Government will prevent the recurrence of such unhappy events. The estimates which will be laid before the House of Commons by Her Majesty's Ministers are framed on the basis of economy, coupled with efficiency in the administration of the service. The continued suppression of the operation of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland is regarded as unnecessary. The ecclesiastical arrangements for Ireland are to be considered by Parliament. The legislation for their final adjustment will make large demands upon the wisdom of both Houses. On this subject the Queen concludes as follows:

"I am persuaded that careful regard will be had to the interests involved and to the welfare of religion, and that, through the application of principles of equal justice, to question a bitter them. Parliament will secure the undivided feeling of the people of Ireland on the side of loyalty and law, efface the memory of past contentions, and cherish the sympathies of an affectionate people."

CUBA.

Imprisonment of Naturalized American Citizens Without Charges.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The Government authorities refuse to recognize the United States Consul except as a commercial agent. Naturalized Americans are being imprisoned without having charges preferred against them or without chance of trial. The American Consul will be compelled to leave unless he is supported by his Government. The Government is placing restrictions in the way of Americans who wish to leave the island.

SPAIN.

Popular Religious Demonstrations in Malaga.

MADRID, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Popular demonstrations have again been made in Malaga in favor of the freedom of religious worship, and also for the abolition of capital punishment. The people gathered in the streets of Valladolid yesterday and protested against the military conscription.

CADIZ, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Active preparations are going on for the immediate embarkation of 4,000 more troops for Cuba. ESCALANTE will go out with the reinforcements with instructions from the Provisional Government.

GREECE.

The Eastern Question—The Reply of Greece to the Paris Conference.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

M. WALEWSKI has reached this city on his return from Athens with the reply of the Greek Government to the resolution of the Conference of Paris. The Conference will meet again to receive the response of Greece.

ITALY.

Diplomatic Relations Between Mexico and Italy.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Complete diplomatic relations between Italy and the Republic of Mexico will soon be restored.

PARAGUAY.

Contradictory Reports from the Seat of War.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Accounts of the state of affairs in Paraguay have been received from both sides and are, as usual, contradictory. The Brazilians claim that the war is ended; that their forces now permanently occupy Asuncion, and that the inhabitants who, on their approach, by order of LOPEZ, fled to the interior, are returning to their homes. It is positively asserted that President LOPEZ has abandoned the country and gone to Bolivia.

On the other hand, accounts from Paraguayan sources represent that the army of LOPEZ, after the battle at Villeita and Angostura, retired in comparatively good order, and is still capable of making a formidable resistance. The Paraguayans base their hopes of preserving their independence and retrieving their losses on the violent dissensions which they say have broken out among the Generals of the Allied troops.

Suit for the Recovery of Railroad Iron—Gen. Sheridan—Lynch Law.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

A petition was filed yesterday in the United States District Court by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for the use of the Boylston Fire and Marine Insurance Company against the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, of this city, for loss of railroad iron, valued at $80,000, by the explosion and sinking of the steamer *City of Memphis*, May 26, 1868.

Gen. SHERIDAN is expected here about the 20th inst., at which time Gen. SHERMAN will probably return from the South. It is stated that the Seventh Cavalry will be withdrawn from the Indian country.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON and Mrs. SUSAN B. ANTHONY lectured at Mercantile Hall last night, under the auspices of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Missouri, to a large audience. Miss ANTHONY starts for Leavenworth today, and Mrs. STANTON will address the Illinois Legislature at Springfield on Friday.

Two men named CHARLES BIGFORD and JAMES QUINN, charged with murder, were taken from the jail at Hillsboro', Jefferson County, Mo., at 9 o'clock yesterday morning by a large crowd of men and hanged.

A report in circulation in well-informed circles here that two leading Eastern railway companies, one of which is said to be the Erie, have concluded to take the remaining stock in the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company, and that the work will be pushed forward with renewed vigor.

FRED. BURGESS, a notorious character and reputed counterfeiter, was arrested here last night. Dies and counterfeit money were found in his possession.

Both Houses of the Legislature have passed a bill prohibiting prize fighting in Missouri.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH.

Reinterment of the Remains of J. Wilkes Booth in Baltimore—Scene at the Undertaker's.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The remains of JOHN WILKES BOOTH the assassin, were removed from Washington on Monday afternoon, and arrived here on the same evening. An order was obtained Monday morning, and J. G. WEAVER, a well-known undertaker, proceeded at once to Washington, and disinterred the remains. They were contained in a plain pine box, two Government blankets being wrapped about the person. The original box, which was much decayed, having been rotted by dampness, was exchanged for a plain coffin.

The remains were brought here as secretly as possible, and deposited at the warehouse of Mr. WEAVER. It became noised about that his body was here, and at an early hour this morning crowds of people began to assemble, all anxious to get a glimpse of the last mortal remains of the assassin. All were denied admission, however, until about 9 P. M., when the box was again opened and the body, or rather skeleton, was transferred to a splendid metallic coffin.

There was but little of the remains left, the flesh having all disappeared, leaving nought but a mass of blackened bones. Upon one foot was an old army shoe, and upon the other a boot cut open upon the top. This covered the left foot, the leg having been broken in his leap from the stage-box of the theatre after he had assassinated President LINCOLN. The remainder of his dress consisted of a rough brown coat, black pants and vest, all of which were rotten and decayed. The hair all remained, and the silken curls of glossy black reminded one of the handsome face which people once so much admired, but the intelligent face was gone. During the afternoon hundreds of people visited the place, and some were allowed to view the remains.

After a short time it was found that the curious crowds had cut the blankets almost to pieces to get souvenirs. Many persons also visited Baltimore Cemetery during the day, believing the interment would be made there, but came away disappointed.

Mrs. BOOTH and her sons EDWIN BOOTH and JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH will arrive here to-morrow, when the body will be deposited in a vault at the Government Cemetery, and in a few days will be secretly interred, in the presence of the family, at Baltimore Cemetery, beside the remains of JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH the senior.

There seems a disposition on the part of many people here to get up a demonstration, but the relatives of BOOTH bitterly oppose anything of the sort, and have arranged to inter the remains secretly, as above stated. The presence of BOOTH's remains has been the topic of conversation among all classes here, and has been the sensation of the day.

A number of persons have contributed to defray the expenses of the reinterment of PAYNE, for whose remains there has as yet been no claimant.

GEORGIA.

Investigation of the Charges Against Gov. Bullock—Report of the Committee.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The report of the Finance Committee, to which was referred for investigation the charges made against Gov. BULLOCK by the State Treasurer, was presented to the House, and, without being read, was ordered printed. The report opens thus:

"We do not say that Gov. BULLOCK is guilty of any criminal act, or of any bad faith, but on the contrary, we believe his intentions were pure, and that he did was in good faith, believing at the time it was done, that it was authorized by law, or that it was acted without authority of law. Hence we propose to examine his acts and try them by the same test that the highest and purest officers are tried by, namely, law and evidence."

The report then cites several cases, showing that the former Governors of Georgia frequently exercised the same power as that exercised by Gov. BULLOCK, and goes on to say:

"For the purpose of telling clearer and fuller development of the facts growing out of the drawing and using of the $20,000 in question, the Committee have prepared a few interrogatories, also proposed to the Treasurer the Governor's communication to the Comptroller, and submitted thereon a few interrogatories to him. He answered promptly and fully the inquiries of the Committee, and the Governor gave a much more satisfactory account of the thing than we had before received. We learned that the Messrs. BIDDLE, who had contracted with the Governor for repairing, heating and furnishing the Capitol, and with it a copy of the vouchers and that the balance ($4,000) is in cash and cash items authorized by law to be canceled by transfer to the Treasurer, and that the Treasurer really gave no other information than the matter, but contained an intimation that $17,000, charged to the Governor, was for other purposes, and had been expended by the Governor. This suspicion we find on examination, to be perfectly groundless. We do not believe it to be guilty in spirit or intention, but, in the exercise of the judicial office, we are still willing to repose in him a generous confidence. In conclusion, upon consideration of the facts and circumstances, the majority of the Committee have, by a vote decided, we think, to ask the Legislature, whether law exists shall assume the payment of the City Council of Atlanta be held responsible, but we do recommend to prevent a similar occurrence of the past year, that the Committee be instructed to prepare a bill, defining more clearly the duties of the Governor and Treasurer, and give the Treasurer exclusive power of negotiating bonds, and that the Treasurer, upon the requisition of the Governor, that the Treasurer, when a warrant is properly drawn by the Governor, approved and entered by the Comptroller General, shall have the right to go behind it to look into its legality. The Treasurer, if within the amount appropriated, is the security. The contingent fund is placed in the Governor's hands, to be used as he thinks proper, and the Treasurer has no right to question the legality or application of that fund."

The Committee, which is made up of Republicans, Democrats and Conservatives, made a very thorough and impartial investigation of the whole matter.

Baptist Ministerial Convention at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The Massachusetts Baptist Ministers' Institute met here this morning for a three days' session. All the leading ministers of that denomination in the State are in attendance. The services consist of lectures and discussions on "Inspiration," "The Development of the Theory of Sermonizing," &c., and are able and interesting. About two hundred ministers are present.

Three girls—two sixteen and one seventeen years of age—who escaped from the Lancaster State Reform School, about three weeks ago, were arrested in this city to-day. Two were found in a noted house of ill fame.

The Chicago Tribune Libel Case.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, Feb. 16.

In the Circuit Court to-day, the motion for a new trial in the libel suit of Mrs. THERESE M. WILKINSON vs. The Tribune was granted. The verdict heretofore given gave Mrs. WILKINSON $7,500 damages. Mrs. WILKINSON has also instituted a suit against Mrs. ELLINGWOOD for prying into Mrs. WILKINSON's apartments while in pursuit of her husband, who was with Mrs. WILKINSON.

Discovery of a Murderer at Troy to Twenty Years' Imprisonment.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 16.

JOHN B. THOMPSON was yesterday sentenced by Judge HOGEBOOM to twenty years and three months imprisonment in Clinton Prison, at hard labor, for the murder of THOMAS H. BAILEY. A bill of exception has been filed.

Meeting of the Social Science Association in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The general meeting of the American Social Science Association will begin at Agricultural Hall in this city, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. On Thursday evening a social entertainment will be given by the citizens of Albany to the Association, the Legislature, and the State officers, in the Assembly Chamber and the State Library.

The Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The annual report of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, says:

"Our arrangements will enable us to provide the amount of money to be applied especially to the improvement of Rolling Stock, in part, by issuing the scrip of the stockholders received upon the books of the Company on the 15th day of April next, and the balance by issuing in exchange for the scrip, bonds of the Company, payable in gold, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and secured by a mortgage upon the property of the Company. The interest of the remaining bonds, bearing dividends of six per cent per annum, covers the arrangement made for the payment of the interest on our securities, as we propose to issue the scrip, the interest on which will be payable in gold, and the interest on the bonds, we anticipate, will enable us to pay the dividends, as usual, in cash, on the 15th of May next, and still leave a surplus of $600,000. The proposed increase will make the stock about $100,000,000."

The Carlisle Poisoning Case.

CARLISLE, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Dr. SCHOEFFER, the physician who attended Miss M. A. STRENCKER in her last illness, was this day arrested on a charge of having poisoned her. Miss STRENCKER's remains were taken to Baltimore, where the contents of her stomach are now undergoing a chemical analysis. On the strength of intelligence this day received, as to the result of this examination, the arrest was made. The doctor was committed to prison. The case will be brought up on Tuesday next on a writ of habeas corpus.

Arrival of Cuban Refugees at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The steamships *Cuba* and *Bienville* bring a large number of Cuban refugees from Havana. Two other recently arrived Havana steamers also brought a number of these refugees.

The Civil Equality bill, on its second reading yesterday, was so amended as to make it take effect April 1.

The Legislature commenced holding night sessions this evening.

Suicide in Louisville—Accidental Death near Eminence, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Feb. 16.

SAMUEL SCHOFIELD, an Englishman, committed suicide in Henderson, Ky., yesterday.

A little daughter of Mr. MOSES COWARD, living near Eminence, Ky., came to her death a few days since by having had a pot of boiling soup poured down her throat by a negro woman.

Severe Ice-Storm in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Feb. 16.

We have had the most severe ice-storm last night that has visited this vicinity for years. The scene this morning is beyond description. Hundreds of trees are completely ruined, and the roads are almost impassable.

A Farmer Killed by a Railroad Train in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Feb. 16.

PETER MITCHELL, a respected farmer, was killed in sight of his own door and family to-day, near Manchester, by being struck by a train on the Concord Railroad, across which he attempted to drive an unmanageable horse.

Burial in Baltimore of the Remains of J. Wilkes Booth.

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The remains of JOHN WILKES BOOTH were brought to this city last night, and will be interred in the Baltimore Cemetery to-day, near the grave of JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, the father of the deceased.

Legalization of Dissection—Historical Society.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The Maine Medical Association held a meeting in the Senate Chamber this evening. They ask the Legislature to pass an act legalizing dissection.

The annual meeting of the Maine Historical Society was held to-night at the House of Representatives. Papers of interest were read.

The Murderer of M. H. Pollard Indicted.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The Grand Jury to-day indicted JAMES GRANT for the murder of H. RIVES POLLARD. The trial commences Monday next.

Fires at Plattsburgh and Auburn.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Feb. 16.—A fire broke out at 4 o'clock this morning in BAILEY's block, consuming two stores occupied by P. & S. MONAHN, clothing, and S. P. BAILEY, grocer. Messrs. MONAHN lose their entire stock. The loss is estimated at about $6,000. The balance of the block is badly damaged by smoke and water. J. R. COOLY & Co., hatters, and WILLIAM REED, jeweler, saved their goods in a damaged state.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The interior of the Catholic church in this city was discovered to be on fire at 6 o'clock this evening. It is impossible to get to it to extinguish the flames. The church will probably amount to from $4,000 to $6,000. The organ, which cost $5,000, was totally destroyed. The church was insured for $15,000.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Mr. HOWE moved to take up the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Green Bay and Lake Michigan Railroad, which was taken up and passed.

THE DENVER RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the bill to authorize the transfer of lands from the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, to the Denver City Railway and Telegraph Company, was taken up and passed.

THE INAUGURATION.

Mr. YATES offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of three to make arrangements for the inauguration of the President elect. Adopted.

LOANING MONEY ON UNITED STATES BONDS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to prevent the loaning of money on United States bonds, which was thereupon passed.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported and recommended the passage of the House bill for the relief of LEONARD PERKINS, Jr., of Maine, refunding him $11,846, money expended by him while Consul at Matamoras, Mexico, in aiding Union refugees.

Mr. SUMNER said the case was a peculiarly deserving one, Mr. PERKINS having expended his own private means for the relief of these destitute Unionists, and being now poor and suffering himself.

Mr. HOWE was unable to see why the United States Government should reimburse Unionists in money of which they had been despoiled by the rebels, while refusing to pay other Unionists for property taken by Rebel agents.

Mr. SUMNER said, then, when the question had been submitted upon what general principle the proposed reimbursement was to be made.

Mr. SUMNER said: Upon no general principle. It was a matter of charity.

Mr. ANTHONY took the same view as Mr. HOWE.

The bill was then passed.

SHAM WAR BILLS.

Mr. SUMNER, from the same Committee, reported and recommended the passage of a resolution to refund to Maine and Massachusetts the interest on the advances made by them to the United States for the defense of the northeastern frontier.

FOREIGN RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, introduced a bill for the improvement of the Potomac River and the harbor of Washington and Georgetown. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

IDAHO ASSAY OFFICE.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the bill to establish an assay office in Idaho was taken up and passed.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with an amendment, the House bill declaring National Banks to certify checks not drawn against balances.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. CAMERON, from the same Committee, reported a substitute for the House bill regulating the reports of National Banking Associations.

The substitute provides that the time of all reports required by section 54 of the Currency of the Associations shall relate to the Comptroller of the Currency, and not to the Department of Treasury. Section 2 provides that the Comptroller shall, on the first Monday in May, June, September and December, of each year, make a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the condition of the National Banks, and direct the Treasurer of the United States to publish the same in two newspapers in each State and Territory, and in the City of New-York, and shall cause the same to be printed in the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency. Section 3 provides that any report required by section 54 of the Currency Act, or by section 3 of the Act of June 3, 1864, shall be made to the Comptroller, and shall be published in the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency. Section 4 provides that the Comptroller shall cause to be published in the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, a statement showing the condition of the National Banks in the United States, in the City of New-York, and in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, Portland, Maine, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Montgomery, Augusta, Ga., Columbia, S. C., Raleigh, N. C., Richmond, Va., Nashville, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., Detroit, Mich., Milwaukee, Wis., St. Louis, Mo., Leavenworth, Kansas, Omaha, Nebraska, Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, Cal., Virginia, Nevada, Salt Lake, Utah, Santa Fe, New-Mexico, Denver, Colorado, Helena, Montana, Portland, Maine, Boston, Providence, R. I., Hartford, Conn., Albany, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Dubuque, Iowa, St. Louis, Leavenworth, Omaha, Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, Virginia, Nevada, Salt Lake, Santa Fe, Denver, Helena, Portland, Maine, Boston, Providence, Hartford,

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Ogr and Terminer.

No Circuit calendar.

Part II.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. 42—Goddard vs. Maloney. 1944—Houston vs. Bostwick. 1948—Bechtel et al. vs. Ca[illegible] et al. 1949—Lyons et al. vs. Ba[illegible] et al. 1954—Pike et al. vs. Reilly et al. 1956—Davies et al. vs. Bagstad. 1959—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Gwynne, Inj. 1960—Webb vs. Odell et al. 1964—Donovan et al. vs. Bidwell.

Part III.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos. 82—Schuyler vs. Cook. 87—Lawrence vs. Lawrence. 90—Hoyt vs. Cummings. 92—Stickney vs. Sickles. 1054—Dillon vs. Smith. 1121—Dickerson et al. vs. Wason et al. 1254—Meadows vs. Haley. 1257—Sackett et al. vs. Sandford. 1258—Doty vs. Giles. 1259—Wright vs. Bankard et al. 1260—Ferris et al. vs. Hall et al. 1261—Lockwood vs. Barnes et al. 1262—Longstreet vs. Kerr. 1264—De Leyer Langmes vs. Fiske et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Gardon, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar at 11 A. M.

Nos. 2—Sylvester vs. Stimmer et al. 18—Calkins et al. vs. Schuyler. 24½—Hamscht vs. Gurahman. 25—Bowie vs. Smythe et al. 31—Hicks vs. Rasche. 32—Furniss et al. vs. Caldwell. 69—Levinson vs. Levinger. 70—Hornell vs. Van Cott. 71—Kelly vs. Wormser. 73—Farie et al. vs. Mack et al. 94—Bunker vs. Cobb. 96—Winthrop vs. Beaten. Call No. 166—Brown vs. Slattery.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 162—McColl et al. vs. Sun Mut. Ins. Co. 1875—Campbell vs. Waterman. 876—Bommer et al. vs. Lemmon. 1008—Hoare vs. Schultz. 311—Bolkey et al. vs. Gi[illegible] Western Tel. Co. 1121—Dickerson et al. vs. Wason et al. 1254—Meadows vs. Haley. 1257—Sackett et al. vs. Sandford. 1259—Wright vs. Bankard et al. 1261—Lockwood vs. Barnes et al. 1262—Longstreet vs. Kerr. 1264—De Leyer Langmes vs. Fiske et al.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 422—Amerman vs. O'Brien. 1—Stiff et al. vs. Moore. 1—Moran vs. Hope. 1—Samuels vs. McDonald. 1—Lockwood vs. Bennett. 69—Bernstein et al. vs. Shead. 1—Hall et al. vs. Wood. 1—Bertram & Van Anden vs. Hugh Co. 98—Miller vs. Baker Fire Ins. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos. 1—White vs. Harrison. 1—Miller vs. Hoffman. 1—Blum, Jr., v. Merli. 1—Von Lilienthal vs. Clark. 1—Frank vs. Knight. 1—Gray vs. Waring. 1—Green vs. Neale. 1—Goodale vs. Smith. 1—Mayer vs. Sampson. 1—Burnham vs. Jones. 1—Linn vs. N. A. Steamship Co. 1—Thiers vs. McArthur. 1—Hogg vs. Carey. 1—Peck vs. Pulsifer. Iron Co. 1—Carpenter vs. Cosgrove.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Dennis Mangolin; Suicide.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Recorder John H. Hackett—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 1—The People vs. Charles Emmons; grand larceny. 2—The People vs. Wm. Bradley; attempt at burglary. 3—The People vs. Thos. McCormick; larceny. 4—The People vs. Hugh McGovern, John McGovern and John Fitzsimmons; robbery. 5—The People vs. Robert Shearer; burglary. 6—The People vs. Louis Hall; grand larceny. 7—The People vs. Louis Shaw; grand larceny. 8—The People vs. Charles Hall; grand larceny. 9—The People vs. Sarah Jones; larceny. 10—The People vs. Sarah Brown; larceny. 11—The People vs. Sarah Jones; larceny.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—FEB. 17.

Nos. 41—Lewis vs. Lewis. 42—McCoy vs. Mooney. 43—Kelly vs. Kelly. 44—Mellenhauer vs. Gilsenwold. 52—Newton vs. Brooklyn City Ins. Co. 53—Foster vs. Bibby. 54—Fellstrom vs. North Amer. Ins. Co. 55—Fiske vs. Abrams. 56—Betts vs. Betts. 57—Same vs. Same.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN—FEB. 17.

Nos. 112—Gregory vs. Conn. 113—Gee vs. McGreary, Jr. 119—Nehring vs. Campbell. 84—Harty vs. Keeler.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Nelson.

Yesterday morning at the opening of Court, on motion of Nelson Chase, Esq., of this City, Capt. W. Hart, of the Harbor Police, was duly sworn in as a special deputy marshal. Examination in chief in the suit of The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of Albany, United States Circuit Court, Chief Justice Hunt, recently won a very important case in one of the State Courts.

The United States vs. Ezra B. Sherman.—The testimony in this case was continued yesterday morning by McHenry in the examination before Commissioner Gallatin; also that the copies produced in court were correct transcripts from his stenographic notes having been compared with them by himself and another person. The next witness, Mr. Emerson, testified as to the method of making the comparison; that part of the Mason examination was read from his notes and he looked over the Wheeler examination from his notes and he looked over Mason comparing his notes; the copies were read to the jury. Thomas Harlod was then called. The witness testified that he was a clerk in January, 1868, for Mr. McCarthy; said that there was a charge against him of robbery which had occurred a few days before; and on which McHenry paid; he the chief witness against him; McHenry, Patrick Forney, Phelps did not testify there; was any promise made to induce the witness; and the witness said that he was not well taken. The objection was overruled.

Cross-examined—Had been in Sing Sing a half hal[illegible] Bowery Confectionery; was a half hal[illegible] in January, 1868; he had an office at No. 32 Cedar-street; in this City; but was at Sing Sing; McHenry employed him; he was charged in the affidavit and testimony; McHenry; also that McHenry was more employed in his office, but was discharged about February or April; Harlod testified that he was not a boy; he was a young man; he was not in the habit of taking money; McHenry; and he was not in the habit of taking money; McHenry; and he was not in the habit of taking money; McHenry; also that he was not in the habit of taking money; McHenry; also that he was not in the habit of taking money; McHenry; also that

American at 3c. Gold, for Rove, and to the for Old. We quote: Pennsylvania: New-York State, 6.5 Ohio, 6.5@6.7; Illinois, 6.5@6.7; Michigan, 6.5@6.7; Tennessee, 6.5@6.7; Virginia, 6.5@6.7.

HIDES—Have been firm in price and in moderate demand.

LEATHER—Has been a ready sale at Buenos Ayres, including Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 26c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 26c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Middle Dry, 25c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Middle Damaged, 24c.@25c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Buenos Ayres, 8c. Good Middle, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, 8c. Good Middle, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, 8c. Good Heavy, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c. Good Light, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c. Good Middle, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c. Good Heavy, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco Light, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, Heavy, 24c.@25c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough Light, 24c.@25c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough Middle, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough Heavy, 26c.@28c.

MOLASSES—Has been actively sought after at advancing prices, including Porto Rico, at 38c.@40c.; Cuba at 40c.@50c.; English Island at 35c.@38c.; New-Orleans at 75c.@80c. per gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The general supply has been limited and the market was for most kinds, including Spirits Turpentine at 60c.@67½c. per gallon; Crude at $2 75@$3 25; Rosin at $2 25@$2 50 per bbl.; Tar at $2 50@$3 per bbl.; Pitch at $2 50@$3 per bbl.

OILS—Have been slow of sale, including Crude Whale at $1 10@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 20@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Sperm at $2 40@$2 50; Lard Oil at $1 60@$1 70; Red Oil at $1 40@$1 50; Linseed Oil at $1 20@$1 25; Olive at $2 25@$2 gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.—The market for Oils has continued very quiet, the only transaction since our last being a lot of 100 bbls. Northern Whale at $1 25 per gallon, for manufacture. Whalebone has been very active, the transactions in this market and in New-York reaching 100,000 lbs., at 90c., gold, and $1 20@$1 25, currency, for assorted on speculation, excepting about 10,000 lbs. purchased by Boston cutters. The stock in first hands is now reduced to about 60,000 lbs., and is firmly held at $1 20.—Gold, and nearly nominal.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

From Jan. 1 to Feb. 16, 1869	Barrels Sperm	Barrels Whale	Pounds Bone
Same time last year	2,583	920	39,300
Exports for the week ending Feb. 15, 1869	35	1,700	18,548
Previously	1,704	———	84,585
From Jan. 1 to date	1,739	1,700	103,133
Same time last year	1,334	120	57,110

Merchant's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—There has been a better inquiry noted for the minor kinds to-day, at 22c.@23½c. for Crude in bulk, 25½c.@27½c. for Crude in bbls., and 35c.@40c. for Refined, in bbls., gold.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been generally offered and quoted strong in price, but there had been a very limited inquiry in the consumption. Sales have been reported of 720 bbls. in New-York, at $31 50@$32 75, closing at $32 50 bid for New Mess; closing 25 per Old Mess; $28 50@$29 for Prime Mess; and $26 50@$27 for Prime, gold, and $31 75@$32 for Prime Mess, $27 75@$28 for Prime, $26 50@$27 for Prime Mess, $27 50@$28 for Prime, $26 50@$27 for Prime Mess, $27 50@$28 for Prime, $26 50@$27 for Prime Mess, $27 50

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., near Irving-place.
ISELISARIO, (Italian Opera.) Characters by Mlle. Agatha Sisties, Miss McCulloch, Messrs. Orsolini, Bostil, Baill and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st. corner 6th-av.
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. Characters by Mlle. Teetee, Mlle. Dickes, Mlle. Delphine, Mlle. Cadie, Messrs. Deare, Leduc, Duahesne, Guidon, Lagriffoul and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Mark Smith, Adams, T. J. Hind, Mounts, Norris, Miss Mary McVicker, Mlle. Fanny Morant, Miss Proctor, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Characters by Messrs. Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, Blagden, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Chas. Vinninge, Miss Annie Ward and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
AN IRISH STEW and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Stoddart, Miss Newton, Miss Fisher and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston-sts.
FORTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS. Characters by Misses Lydia Thompson, Weber, Markham, Gunther, Mr. Beckett and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss A. Harrison, Mr. Rinaldo and others. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FLEUR DE THE. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mlle. Rizarelli, Messrs. Carrier, Bocharg, Carriere, Petit and others.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES and LIVING STATUARY. Characters by Mr. H. Lingard, Misses Alice Dunning, Norman, Lingard, Leton and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
NITA; OR, WOMAN'S CONSTANCY. Leading character by Mlle. Zoe.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, 30th-st.
LONDON ASSURANCE. Leading characters by Mr. McKean Buchanan and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 2d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Characters by Miss Elise Holt, Miss Jackson, Miss Pitt, Miss Williams, Messrs. Marlowe, Lewis, Fariece, Wall and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—FRA DIAVOLO and VIRGIN OF THE CASTLE OF OLD. Leading actors by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS, THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, &c. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opp. Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
SHAKESPEREAN FESTIVAL, (Burlesque.) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANT'S MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 5th-av.
ELIXIR OF LOVE, (Burlesque.) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

COSMOPOLITAN HALL.
16th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND DOUBLE CONCERT. By the Schoeffer's Singing Association.

LYRIC HALL.
No. 725 6th-av.
MUSICAL SOIREE. By the New-York and Brooklyn Conservatory of Music.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 12 M. it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The new British Parliament was formally opened yesterday. The usual speech of the Queen was read by Royal commission, the House of Commons attending at the bar of the Chamber of Peers to listen to it. The Queen congratulates the country on the reign of peace, and hopes that the pending negotiations will place on a firm basis the friendship which should always exist between England and the United States. The estimates of expenses, she says, are framed on the basis of economy, coupled with efficiency, in the administration. Ecclesiastical questions are to be presented for legislation, and the Queen trusts such action will be taken as will secure the undivided loyalty of Ireland and efface the memory of the past.

Popular demonstrations have again been made in Madrid in favor of freedom of religious worship and the abolishment of capital punishment.

The agent of the Grecian Government has arrived in Paris, bearing the reply of Greece to the resolutions of the Peace Conference. The Conference will reassemble immediately to receive it.

Paraguayan advices from Brazilian sources represent that LOPEZ has been routed completely, he fled to Bolivia, and that the inhabitants of the country are returning quietly to their homes. The Paraguayans, on the contrary, assert that LOPEZ retired from Asuncion with his army in good order, and is still prepared to make a good fight.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Green Bay and Lake Michigan Railroad. Also the bill authorizing the transfer of lands from the Union Pacific Railway to the Denver City Railway Company. A committee of three was appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of President GRANT. Mr. SUMNER called up the bill granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President, and moved to make the amount $5,000 per annum. After a lengthy debate, the time allowed for discussion expired, and the bill was not disposed of. Mr. MORRILL called up the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act. Considerable debate followed, but without taking definite action the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after took a recess till evening. At the evening session, the House bill relieving a large number of persons from political disabilities was discussed at length, and finally passed, after which the Senate adjourned.

Mr. ELA introduced in the House the bill providing for the publication by the Congressional Printer of the Congressional records and debates. The bill was published entire in the TIMES of yesterday morning. Consideration of the bills reported by the Reconstruction Committee to remove the political disabilities of a large number of residents of Southern States was resumed. The question was on the amendment offered by McKEE, to strike out the names of all residents of Kentucky, and Mr. McKEE spoke in favor of his proposition. Mr. POLAND, and others, opposed the amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 55, nays 100—after which the bill was passed. The bill supplementary to the National Banking law was then taken up, and Mr. BARRERE addressed the House in support of the bill. Mr. RANDALL offered a substitute for the bill reported by the Banking Committee, and general debate ensued. Mr. POLAND finally moved the previous question on the bill and amendments, which was seconded with the understanding that the vote is to be taken to-day. The House then took a recess till evening. At the evening session the Internal Revenue bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole. Numerous amendments were offered and acted upon, and the bill was reported to the House. The previous question was moved and seconded, and the bill was then passed as amended in Committee of the Whole. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Cuban authorities have refused to recognize the American Consul at Havana otherwise than as a commercial agent, and it is reported that he will probably be forced to leave the island. Naturalized American citizens are being arrested and imprisoned without any charges being preferred against them. Probably the suspicion of being in sympathy with the insurrectionists.

HUGH MARTIN was some time since arrested in Chicago, at the instance of Messrs. CUTTING & WALKER, charged with stealing coal and wood. After a brief imprisonment he was released, and immediately commenced suit against CUTTING & WALKER for malicious prosecution, alleging that they caused his arrest to enforce payment of a debt. The jury gave him $20,000 damages. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment on the ground that the damages were excessive. The case was again tried last week, and the second jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $25,000.

The remains of J. WILKES BOOTH, the assassin of President LINCOLN, were removed from Washington on Monday night, and buried by friends in Baltimore.

On Monday morning, a mob went to the Jefferson County (Mo.) Jail and took therefrom two men, who were imprisoned on a charge of murder, and hung them. The names of the victims of lynch law were CHARLES BIGFORD and JAMES QUINN.

The trial of MARTIN MALONEY, indicted at Troy for the murder of his son, has been postponed till the next term of the Court. The prisoner alleged the absence of a material witness.

Nine hundred packages of tobacco were seized in Nashville last week by revenue officers, the brands and stamps on which were forged.

MARTHA RAISER, of St. Louis, stabbed her husband with a butcher knife on Monday morning, from the effect of which he died.

THEO. BRICH was arrested by United States detectives in St. Louis on Monday night in his house. They found two counterfeit dies, money, and the proceeds of several robberies.

In a case between two National Banks relative to a forged check, the Baltimore Court of Appeals has decided that the bank first receiving the forged paper is responsible for it. The bank is presumed and bound to know the signature of its customers, and if it passes off any checks in payment it must make them good.

A severe hail-storm visited the vicinity of Augusta, Me., yesterday, ruining great numbers of trees, and doing other damage to property. The roads were rendered nearly impassable.

In Cleveland, on Saturday, a workman at one of the oil refineries went down into an oil-tank for the purpose of making some repairs. He was overcome by noxious gases and fell insensible to the bottom. Another workman went to his rescue, but was also overcome by the gas, as was also a third and a fourth workman. The men were finally got out alive, and although much prostrated, it is thought they will survive.

As Washington correspondent says that REVERDY JOHNSON will avail himself of a leave of absence, granted by Secretary SEWARD, and shortly return to this country.

The President has signed a pardon for JOHN DEVLIN, of Brooklyn, who was convicted about a year ago of being implicated in whisky frauds.

At a meeting of the Board of Metropolitan Police held yesterday, the question of increasing the force was discussed, and it was decided to prepare a bill to be submitted to the Legislature for their approval. The Board will ask for an increase of four hundred men for New-York and three hundred for Brooklyn.

A case of trichinosis has been discovered in the Brooklyn Hospital.

The anniversary of the capture of Fort Donelson was celebrated at the rooms of the Central Grant Club last evening. Speeches were made by RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq., Gen. H. E. TREMAIN and Col. TERPLE CLARK, and suitable resolutions were adopted.

The painters on strike made no progress yesterday in compelling additional employers to accept their terms, and have been for some days at a stand still. The clothing cutters are daily making progress, and will probably soon gain their ends. The seamen lately on strike formed an organization yesterday, at No. 66 East Broadway, called the New-York Seamen's Association. Its objects are the elevation of seamen and the establishment of headquarters, with a reading room, where shipowners may obtain sailors without the intervention of boarding-house masters.

In the case of J. B. HERMANN, a claim agent, accused of embezzlement and forgery, which was to have been heard yesterday, HERMANN, who is out on bail, failed to appear, but sent a letter to the Commissioner, alleging as an excuse that he stood in fear of his life.

The local taxes collected since Oct. 7, amount to $21,049,600 98.

JAMES KENNY, indicted for an outrage on the person of MARY VELASCO, a simple country girl, yesterday agreed to marry his victim, and Recorder HACKETT therefore suspended sentence, which he informed KENNY would be twenty years in the State Prison.

SAMUEL TUCKER, one of the alleged robbers of the Delhi (N. Y.) Bank, was arrested in this City yesterday.

Hon. JOHN BIGELOW last evening read an interesting paper, entitled "Reminiscences of M. Berryer," before the Historical Society.

Cotton was inactive and near ly nominal in price yesterday. Breadstuffs were lower and in less request. Provisions attracted rather more attention. Hog products were firmer. Groceries active and buoyant. Freights depressed.

Gen. Grant's Administration.

The *Tribune* says that if we "have any doubt about Gen. GRANT's position on reconstruction, we can easily ascertain his views from his speeches." But we haven't the slightest. He regards it as substantially accomplished—as belonging to the past, like the war,—as completely provided for by the laws already on the statute book, and to be carried into full and complete effect like any other laws. We infer from his "speeches," as well as from the general tenor of his acts, that he does not consider reconstruction to be the great end to be accomplished by his administration,—nor yet the elevation of the negro, nor the establishment of universal suffrage. "Economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue and payment of the public debt," are the practical objects which he thinks his election was intended to secure.

There are men who think these matters of trifling importance,—and that this view of his position and duties is very low and ignoble. He ought to rise to a higher appreciation of his duty and his destiny. Instead of confining his action to these mere matters of detail,—to these paltry problems of dollars and cents,—Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, for example, insists that he should devote himself and all the influence of his position, to the great work of doing justice to the negro, and making him in every way the equal of the white man. Mayor HALL is disposed to leave to "mere politicians" the paltry subjects of "revenue and finance," and to devote himself to the "regeneration of Ireland."

But Gen. GRANT evidently does not put so low an estimate upon the questions of revenue, of taxation, and of debt and the other practical matters that enter into the material prosperity of the country, as do these speculative philosophers. He is for executing the laws, collecting the revenue, cutting off all needless expenses and paying the debt. This is the simple, practical, matter-of-fact process by which he seeks to promote the prosperity of the nation and the welfare of the people. In the view of theorists and ambitious speculators, this may indicate a very low estimate of the nature and ends of Government, an utterly inadequate appreciation of the work that Divine Providence has appointed us to do.

But, after all, we believe it to be the view which the great body of the people take, of the necessities of the country and the duties of the Executive;—and we believe, moreover, that Gen. GRANT will have the cordial support of the Republican Party in conducting his Administration on the theory which it implies. Government, after all, is a practical affair,—not a matter of speculation. It aims at practical results,—not at the establishment of theories or the illustration of the ideas of philosophers. It is important, doubtless, that the negro should have justice and equal rights; but it is still more important that, in common with the rest of the community, he should have peace, order, a faithful execution of the laws and exemption from all needless and oppressive burdens. All experience proves that nothing so depraves and degrades a Government, in all its parts, as corruption in the management of its revenues, and dishonesty in the discharge of its obligations. These abuses must be reformed at once, as the basis and condition of all other reforms.

Our politicians and public men have been absorbed, for the last few years, in the discussion of abstractions,—in settling theories of government and of human rights, and in framing laws which should suit the ideas and meet the demands of speculative men. There has been much more of this in our legislation than of careful inquiry into the material requirements of the country, and of wise provision to meet them. We have been more anxious that rights should be extended than that the public interest should be promoted. It is time that we should give attention to the practical wants and necessities of the country, in order to promote the welfare and prosperity of its people. We infer, from his speeches and his acts, that Gen. GRANT takes substantially this view of the subject,—and that his administration will seek to reform evils and abuses in practical affairs, far more than to illustrate theories or give effect to the speculative notions of political doctrinaires. And in this he will certainly have the approval and support of the Republican Party and of the country at large.

Scope and Effect of the Legal-Tender Decision.

Although the decision pronounced by the Supreme Court in the case of BRONSON, Executor, against RHODES, decides only the case under review, and those which by their terms are payable in coin, the language of the majority of the Court goes still further. They say, "We cannot suppose that it was intended by the provisions of the Currency act to enforce satisfaction *of any contract* by the tender of depreciated currency of any description equivalent only in nominal amount to the real value of the bullion in the coin dollars."

This language, it will readily appear, applies as well to contracts made prior to the act in lawful money as to those payable specifically in coin, inasmuch as the lawful money then existing was no other than coined money.

The only portion of the opinion which appears to qualify this view is what is contained at its close. The Court there say:

"When, therefore, two descriptions of money are sanctioned by law, both expressed in dollars, and both made current in payment, it is necessary, in order to prevent ambiguity and to prevent a failure of justice, to regard this regulation as applicable alike to both; when, therefore, contracts made payable in coin are sued upon, judgment may be rendered for coined dollars and parts of a dollar, and when contracts have been made payable in dollars generally, without specifying in what description of currency payment is to be made, judgment may be entered accordingly without such description."

Inasmuch as two descriptions of money had not been sanctioned prior to the Legal-tender act of February, 1862, it will be seen that this apparent qualification applies only to contracts made since the passage of that act, which are to be enforced in gold if that is specified, and in legal-tender money if only dollars are specified.

The Legal-tender act, according to this view, would apply only to contracts made since it took effect. These it covers and protects, but it would seem from the clear language we have quoted, that a majority of the Court entertain views inconsistent with the belief that the act will be enforced with respect to any contracts previously made. The debts of States are not affected by this decision, as they are not liable in any tribunal, and their payment in gold or currency is matter of discretion subject only to public criticism and censure (except in cases where one nation deems it proper to resort to force for the collection of a debt due by another nation to its citizens. But as to those of cities, counties, corporations and all private debts incurred anterior to the passage of the act, the language quoted at the outset would allow that they are to be payable now in the medium in which the debt was created. A careful examination of the opinion would seem to authorize no other conclusion. It will be seen therefore that the decision will have an effect which the first impression of it did not justify.

It is in the power of the Court to remove the impression which its reasonings justly occasion, and if the majority did not intend to authorize the assumption which cannot fail to be drawn from an unqualified expression, the Court ought not to delay a decision in the issue argued by Mr. EVARTS on behalf of the Government.

The Court is composed of Chief Justice CHASE, who argued before the Committee which reported the bill against its validity; of Justice FIELD, of California, who resides in a district which has never sanctioned greenbacks as a currency; of Justice NELSON, of New-York, nominated by TYLER; of Justice GRIER, of Pennsylvania, nominated by POLK; of Justice CLIFFORD, of Maine, nominated by BUCHANAN. The opinion delivered is their opinion. Justice SWAYNE, of Ohio, Justice MILLER, of Iowa, and Justice DAVIS, of Illinois, who compose the residue of the Court, were nominated by LINCOLN, and did not assent to the reasonings of the opinion so far as they are applicable to antecedent contracts.

In looking over the list of the majority of the Bench we find no name which is likely to be changed to the other side. The majority must have weighed with great deliberation the words to which we have attributed a scope beyond what was supposed to be correct by those who transmitted notice of the decision.

As gold contracts are effectually legalized, the question will arise, how they shall be made to come within the purview of the decision. The bond in the suit in question was made payable in gold and silver coin, lawful money of the United States; but as some silver coin is at a discount as compared with gold, it may be expedient to omit silver and make such contracts payable in United States gold coin. If silver is named, a question might arise until our ordinary condition is reached, whether the contract might not be performed in silver exclusively.

By the late coinage acts, although the gold dollar weighs 412½ grains of silver, the half dollar contains only 192 grains, and the quarter, the dime and half dime are respectively a half, a fifth and a tenth of 192 grains. This policy was adopted to discountenance the export or use in the arts, of these subdivisions of a dollar, and they were made legal tender for only $5, but a contract to receive them would doubtless be enforced for any amount, and to avoid this possibility silver should be omitted from the headings of merchant's bills and from notes and obligations, and the words U. S. Gold Coin only used.

We do not mean to say that other language may not be used with the same effect, but there can be no question of the meaning of what we propose. The old dollar of silver is a tender for all sums whatever, but this coin has gone out of existence nearly, while its subdivisions are circulating in Canada, the Southern States and in California, quite extensively.

It is probable that the Courts will hold that coin contracts are subject to all existing rules of law with respect to usury and whatever affects the obligation of contracts generally, and that it will be unnecessary to have any act of Congress to protect parties against being compelled to pay coin when paper money only is loaned. If an act of Congress had been passed legalizing gold contracts, this might have been otherwise, as the statute might have been interpreted to overrule State laws in those respects; but as the rule which now prevails has been announced by a legal tribunal, it is supposed to be made so as to leave in full force all the laws which relate to the obligation of contracts.

The Tenure-of-Office Law.

From the New-York Tribune.

"Whether the Civil Tenure-of-Office bill be repealed or not, Gen. GRANT, or any President as highly in the confidence of the country, will find no difficulty in selecting men for executive trusts. We venture to say that if he were even to send to the Senate on the 5th of March names for nine-tenths of the offices, and simply state that he made the removals 'for the public good,' they would be confirmed. Practically, therefore, we see no difficulty in this 'Civil Tenure-of-Office bill.'"

Possibly this may be true. We hope it is. We are inclined to believe, indeed, that the general inclination of the Senate will be to confirm Gen. GRANT's action in the removal of incompetent office-holders and the appointment of better men in their places. The Senate, as well as the great body of the Republican Party, and of the people of the whole country, has confidence in Gen. GRANT,—in his integrity, his disinterested patriotism and his determination to reform the abuses and correct the evils which enfeeble and disgrace every branch of the public service. And therefore we think the Senate will be inclined to confirm the appointments, and approve the removals, which he may attempt to make.

But Gen. GRANT's ability to accomplish these results ought not to rest on the Senate's disposition at any particular moment. It must be remembered that nearly all the men now in office throughout the country, have been put there by the *influence of Senators*,—and that Senators will, therefore, naturally enough not be inclined to favor their removal. The *Tribune*, we are confident, can easily understand how this works in the case of very many men holding important offices in this City; and so it is throughout the country. The office-holders, as a general thing, are the personal friends of Senators—appointed by their influence, and retaining office under their protection. There is not one of them, probably, whose removal would not be strenuously resisted by some one Senator, and by as many others as he could induce to sustain him. By promising an exchange of good offices, in this respect, it will be very easy to form combinations among Senators which will defeat nearly every important removal that Gen. GRANT may attempt to make. In a general sense the Senators will be inclined to support Gen. GRANT; but when it comes directly to the election from office of their special friends and protegés, they will cling to the men they have got in places of profit and whose services there are of direct benefit to themselves.

The *Tribune*, moreover, overlooks the delay which compliance with the Tenure-of-Office law of necessity involves in the matter of producing a change of office-holders. Under that law, the President cannot make a removal at all, until after he has been specially authorized so to do by the Senate. He may *suspend* an officer for twenty days after the meeting of the Senate; but every such suspension must be sent to the Senate, accompanied by the *reasons* for it,—and these reasons must be sent to a committee for inquiry and consideration; and that committee must make a report to the Senate upon the case, and upon that report the action of the Senate must be based. If the Senate approve the suspension, then the President may remove; but not otherwise. Under the most favorable circumstances, and with every disposition on the part of the Senate to meet Gen. GRANT's wishes, and to respond to his action, this process involves very great labor and very long delay. But if, in any specific case any Senator desires to prevent the attempted removal, it gives him the power to accomplish that result with absolute certainty.

If the Senate really desire to aid Gen. GRANT in purifying the public service, of dishonest and incapable incumbents, *let it repeal the law by which his hands are tied*. That law confessedly can do no good. Its restraint and restrictions are conceded to be no longer required. No one pretends that Gen. GRANT will make appointments or removals in violation of his pledges to the public and his party. Why, then, maintain the law? So long as it remains on the statute book, it is a perpetual menace to the President,—a threat designed to secure his good behavior. Justice to Gen. GRANT and to the country, requires that his action should be unrestricted and that this law should be repealed. The House has already shown that it holds this view and has voted to repeal the law. Why should not the Senate concur?

Legislative Corruption—Senator Hale's Bill.

Senator HALE's bill, which we published yesterday, for the punishment of bribery and corruption, is a step in the right direction. Enacted into a law, it will render possible the detection of this crime, and the punishment of the guilty parties. If *this* end can be secured, the practice will come to an end. At present, as we have taken frequent occasion to show, the law, by punishing both the briber and the person bribed, with the same severity, effectually closes the door to all evidence of the crime, and thus really secures complete immunity to the guilty parties.

Senator HALE's bill remedies this defect. Its first section provides for the punishment of every public officer who shall receive a bribe, directly or indirectly. The second section is as follows:

SEC. 2. No person who has heretofore paid or offered, or shall hereafter pay or offer a bribe, which has been, or shall have been accepted in whole or in part, shall be liable to criminal prosecution therefor.

This strikes at the root of the difficulty. It releases the only party who can be a witness from all liability to punishment for his share in the business,—if the offered bribe has been accepted. Under this provision it will be possible to get testimony in such cases. As the law now stands, it is not possible. The person *bribing* cannot tell what he knows without incurring the risk of going to State Prison, as well as the person bribed. So he consults his own safety, by screening his accomplice.

It will be noted that the section quoted is retroactive. It applies to what has been done in the past, as well as to what may be done hereafter. This will enable the Legislature to uncover the mysteries of the Erie legislation a year ago, as well as a good many other mysteries that await explanation. This was probably, in part, the intent of Mr. HALE's bill,—as Mr. HALE was on the Committee charged with the investigation of the Erie business. Those editors and others who have been so free and emphatic in their charges against Gov. FENTON, will now be enabled, if this bill becomes a law, to put their accusations in proper shape.

But *will* the bill become a law? This may very well be doubted. If the reports so current have any foundation in truth, too many members of the Legislature are directly interested in preventing investigation that will disclose the facts, to allow such a bill to pass. They have been able to stifle all attempts to secure legislation that have been made hitherto,—and it is quite likely they will be able to do the same hereafter. But Mr. HALE is an able and an influential Senator. He has the confidence of the body to which he belongs in a high degree, and will have the hearty support of some of its ablest and best members. He may get the bill passed by the Senate. Whether it can be carried in the Assembly is much more doubtful. But he deserves well of the State for trying. We hope he will succeed; no more important subject awaits and demands the favorable action of the Legislature.

The Isthmus Canal—Nature of the New Treaty.

The Cushing Protocol turns out to be even more favorable than we supposed. The treaty with New Granada not only gives us a right of canal way across Darien, but an exclusive right—a matter which eliminates competition at the outset. It not only concedes this monopoly of way, but allows us to choose the points between which the inter-oceanic highway shall run.

The treaty is equally liberal in other respects. It vests the ownership and control of the canal, and hence the right to fix the rate of tolls, in our Government. It grants ten months for the ratification of the treaty; two years thereafter for surveys; five years thereafter for beginning the canal; and fifteen years from the ratification for building the whole canal. Here evidently, is ample margin of time, not only to settle the great and embarrassing question of deciding the route, but also to build the canal. For ourselves, we do not doubt that the year 1880 will see the Isthmus cut through, and the two continents divided.

The great question of the security of the canal has been disposed of, apparently, by a simple provision that it shall be open to the use of all nations in time of peace, but closed to belligerents. If this provision be somewhat sweeping and summary, it will be perceived, on reflection, that it would be difficult to make any other which would be safe. Under this rule, the commerce of Powers at war with each other will, as a matter of course, seek the old routes until peace is declared. Were it otherwise, the neighborhood of the canal would be the cruising-ground of hostile fleets, and its embouchures the scene of conflict.

On the other hand, the terms of the Colombian Government are not exacting. It is to receive ten per cent. of the net proceeds of the canal for the first ten years of the 100-year term which the charter conveys, and, after the canal is paid for, one-fourth of the net profits. And though of the territorial belt, twelve miles wide, which it cedes to the route and use of the canal, it retains one-half, yet the remaining half is made fully over to the constructors of the canal.

In the feasibility of this great undertaking—the engineering marvel of our day—we have already expressed confidence. That it will require, however, enormous capital and the best brains of the country, is very clear. High upreared on the route is the great rampart of the Cordilleras, running like a gigantic traverse along the Isthmus, as if defying assault. This chain must be mined and tunneled—and the tunnel under Mont Cenis is a task not more laborious than this single feature—not nearly so laborious, indeed, since this tunnel must be large enough to admit ships of the deepest draft, with their tall masts. Such tidal locks, too, must be constructed, as never were dreamt of, with aqueducts and other adjuncts necessary to an enterprise so astounding.

What will be the cost of such a work? At present, any reply that can be given to this question is little better than conjectural. One estimate (the largest) has been $600,000,000; another, the smallest within reason, $65,000,000. Much will depend on the route selected, for as yet there is need of careful surveys, which will undoubtedly be commenced forthwith. Of the two routes most in favor, one is almost exactly thirty miles long, the other thirty-nine. The latter, also, proposes to utilize the Savannah River and its tributary, the Lara,—following these, and thence cutting a canal over the summit level to the Caledonia River. The former favors a vast tunnel straight through the mountains.

Great as will be the labor and cost, the returns will amply and quickly repay them. It has been estimated that $100,000,000 would soon be the annual earnings of an Isthmus canal. With such prospective receipts, the outlay must indeed be gigantic that can baffle genius and capital.

MINOR TOPICS.

We understand that it is proposed among the members of our Common Council to offer President JOHNSON a public reception in this City after he leaves the White House on the 4th proximo, if he should return to his home by this route. The authorities of Baltimore, through which he will pass, are making preparations to give him a public reception in that place; and he will also have a reception and banquet at Nashville. It is hard to say how he will treat the insult if our Common Council attempt to take him in hand.

It was rather remarkable news we had yesterday, from Madrid, that the Ex-King of Portugal (FERDINAND) is now a candidate for the Crown of Spain. Heretofore he has turned away all propositions to be a candidate, and has treated the question with a philosophical indifference which was quite inexplicable under the circumstances. He is certainly the most promising candidate who could now be found in Europe,—being experienced in affairs, moderate in temper, and liberal in his political predilections. Moreover, his acceptance of the Throne gives a prospect of the union of the Crowns of Spain and Portugal. If the Spaniards must have a King, they cannot do better, as things now are, than elect FERDINAND after the establishment of a Liberal Constitution.

There is a good prospect of the passage of a law by which criminals on trial will be permitted to give testimony in their own cases. A bill for that purpose is now before the State Legislature, and has been favorably reported. In the States where this plan has been tried, it has been found to work well. It frequently aids in the administration of justice, and often enables the Court to clear up obscure points without delay or trouble. We have heard of no bad consequences from it, and we believe it is regarded with favor by the Bench in general.

It is said that President JOHNSON has issued a pardon for DEVLIN, who was among the first victims of the crusade against the whisky thieves in Brooklyn, and who was sentenced to confinement for a long term in the State Penitentiary. His conviction and sentence was the first act tending to show that the law was stronger than the whisky ring, and it produced a corresponding salutary effect. Why Mr. JOHNSON pardons him now, we have no information. CALLICOTT's turn will probably come next, and it may be that even BLAIRSHILL will not be disappointed in his expectations of a pardon, after all. Mr. JOHNSON evidently does not intend to leave a great many convicted scoundrels to the tender mercies of Gen. GRANT. He is clearing the penitentiaries as rapidly as possible.

A ruffian who recently committed rape on a young Jersey woman, was brought up yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, who said that his crime demanded a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment, but as the poor creature whom he had violated requested that the criminal might be compelled to marry her, the Recorder permitted him to go free on fulfilling that condition. The Recorder then married them on the spot, and told the fellow that if he didn't treat the girl well the sentence of twenty years would yet be inflicted. When the probable future life of this unfortunate victim is considered, it may be a question whether her judgment in demanding marriage, or that of Recorder HACKETT in performing it, was most at fault.

Money was made artificially close and dear very suddenly yesterday, mainly in the interest of the bear operators in the public funds, and in substantial stock values, with a view to the depression of prices, which, under some what vigorous hammering, yielded sharply in the railway and miscellaneous share line, and about ½@¾ per cent. from the closing figures of Monday in the instance of the national securities. The absence of the day's foreign telegrams, until a late hour, led to some hesitancy in the dealings in coin-bearing bonds, which circumstance was taken advantage of, to make further short sales. Buyers, however, appeared promptly for all the current offerings at the going rates. None of the large street holders seemed disposed to sell, as they looked confidently for higher figures than even those made during the activity and excitement of Monday. United States Five-twenties of 1862 touched 19 in London yesterday, and closed here at 112 bid. Gold and exchange irregular.

The practical measures which are needed for the more prompt detection and punishment of crime in this City are an immediate increase of the Police force, prompt improvement in its management, and a speedy change in the manner of selecting Judges and Police Magistrates. With regard to the increase of the force, there can be no doubt that this is now needed. The Metropolitan District contains a population of 1,250,000, and the Police force amounts to 2,800 men, of whom, to repeat what we have previously called attention to, not more than one are on duty in the streets at one time. The Police Commissioners have applied to the Legislature for authority to increase the force, asking for the ground that the Police in this City, now numbering 2,800 men, may be made not more than 4,000; and that the so in Brooklyn, may be made not more than 800. In the Board of Police Commissioners, as elsewhere, men of all parties agree that the force should be increased, and no further argument is required in behalf of this measure.

We suppose that Americans citizens, who happen to be residents of a country in which war breaks out, must sometimes submit to very inconvenient restrictions, quite as bad as foreigners resident in certain parts of this country were occasionally subjected to during our war. We hear from Havana that our Consul there is very much excited about the treatment received by resident Americans. He will doubtless assert all the rights they are entitled to while the island is in a state of rebellion. But they must remember that, as a state of war is raging around them, the Spanish authorities have the power of limiting certain privileges they might otherwise enjoy, and there is no necessity for our getting excited over the fact.

The Fenian meeting over which Mayor OAKEY HALL presided the other night passed resolutions which Mr. HALL was directed to carry to Washington and present to Congress. One of them declares it "derogatory to the dignity" of the American people to negotiate on friendly terms with England, and, in the "name of the American people," calls upon the Executive and Congress not to entertain or ratify any treaty with England which does not guarantee the immediate release of the Fenian prisoners. In view of the presentation of this proposition to Congress, it is a pity that Mr. ROBINSON's term is on the eve of expiring. If he were on hand, it would be sure of one supporter.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, of France, whose very shrewd policy fatally overreached itself in the matter, once went to the trouble of bringing home from St. Helena the remains of the Emperor NAPOLEON; and some petitions have been just presented to the French Senate, asking that the ashes of LOUIS may be also brought back in the same way. The Senate, of course, could not see anything of a parallel in the cases, and there was a polite sarcasm in the reply that the restoration was a duty exclusively belonging to the family of the late King; that the wishes of the French people have nothing to do with it. The refusal implies that the Orleans family have permission to bury their dead in France. But they will not avail themselves of it, very probably. For the rest, there might have been some factious importinence in those petitions.

What is the reason that the English have so much more trouble with the Chinese than have any of the other nations who have dealings with China? A few weeks ago they had an outbreak of belligerency, which came closely on the heels of a previous squabble; and now we read of a collision at Swatow, in which the crew of a gunboat got into a bloody fight with the citizens, and were whipped for their pains. Under the state of things existing not long ago, this would probably have swelled into a war; but, under the negotiations of Mr. BURLINGAME, all such squabbles are now referred to the Home (English) Government, instead of being managed by the English representatives in China, as heretofore. This is one point already gained by the Burlingame mission—a point which is of advantage to John Bull as well as John Chinaman.

One of our correspondents in Tennessee gives an interesting account of the political prospects in that State, and of the probabilities of the coming canvass. He thinks it certain that ANDREW JOHNSON will be a candidate for Governor in opposition to Col. STOKES, and says that he is unquestionably the strongest man that can be nominated. He always had a very strong hold on the people of the State, and has preserved a record which will give him increased strength in the canvass. The most formidable influence against him will be that of the secret Union League, which has absolute control of the negro vote. Under the existing laws, those who have charge of the registration of voters can decide the political character of the State, and this matter will be in the hands of BROWNLOW's successor, who will be Hon. D. W. SENTER, now President of the Senate. Our correspondent says that a very active and bitter canvass is expected.

The Washington correspondents have got a new idea. They are all now hard at work telling who are *not* to be in the Cabinet. That is very sensible. Hitherto, we have been told that about seven hundred men were each *sure* to go into a Cabinet in which there are only seven seats. It was worse crowding than in a New-York City car—when a new name was discovered, there was always "room for one more. Of course, our guesses were sure to be wrong to 7 right. Now, let the correspondents fix on 700 men who are not to go into the Cabinet, and then our guesses will be sure to be right, and only 7 wrong.

All the Coal vendues are not adhering to mid-winter prices. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have reduced their retailed prices of Scranton Coal fully $1@$1 50 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered from yard, and now offer stove, egg and grate at $6 50, and chestnut at $6 per ton. These are about the same as last Summer's prices for the same coal.

While the United States Envoy, Mr. CUSHING, was securing from the Colombians the right of making a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, Señor ATOE, of Nicaragua, was arranging with NAPOLEON III. the conditions of a French canal through that State, by way of the San Juan River and its great lake—a project which the Emperor had long advocated and set his heart on. He seems resolved to leave works enough for the world to remember him by; and the Suez Canal, the Atlantic Telegraph and this Nicaraguan thoroughfare would tend to restore France to something of her old influence on the ocean and enable her to move in the van of modern progress shoulder to shoulder with her two great marit

WASHINGTON.

The Tenure-of-Office Law—Mrs. Lincoln's Application for a Pension—Letter from Count Bismarck to Gen. Grant.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The question of the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act occupies a large share of the attention of Senators, and there are many conflicting opinions on the subject. Some of the best men in the Senate are in favor of its total repeal, but it cannot be denied that there are a few Senators of extreme views who are endeavoring to postpone action on it. The House, it will be recollected, repealed it in toto. It has been amended in the Senate so as to except Cabinet officers from its operation, in which shape it stands at present. There is not longer any doubt that the President-elect desires it swept from the statute books, and has so expressed himself in as many words. But a small clique of Senators are opposed to its total repeal, and hence the delay. Senator MORTON endeavored to-day to obtain its consideration, but he was unsuccessful. He intends, however, to call it up to-morrow and press it to a vote.

PRECEDENCE OF MRS. LINCOLN'S CASE.

The question of pensioning Mrs. LINCOLN came up in the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, who proposed to allow her $5,000 per annum, and was debated for half an hour, but no decision was arrived at. Mr. CONKLING called for the reading of the report of the Pension Committee, which was adverse to Mrs. LINCOLN, it being the opinion of that body that there was nothing in either the letter or spirit of the Pension laws which entitled her to any such consideration. Mr. CONNESS, who appeared to concur in this view of the case, moved to insert the word "allowance," instead of pension, which gave rise to considerable debate. Mr. MORTON made some eloquent remarks in behalf of Mrs. LINCOLN, but notwithstanding the earnest opposition of the friends of the bill, it was laid aside, to come up again probably to-morrow.

LETTER FROM BISMARCK.

The President elect having sent a copy of BADEAU'S *Military History of Ulysses S. Grant* to Count BISMARCK, received the following letter in acknowledgment:

BERLIN, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Baron GEROLT has transmitted to me a copy, which you have kind enough to offering me, of the history of your military career. I hasten to return you my best thanks for a work which promises me the enjoyment of reviewing in a succinct shape that gigantic struggle, the vicissitudes of which I did follow at the time with intense interest. It will be a permanent source of gratification and pride to think that I am owing the volume now open before me to the kind and sympathetic feeling of the man who stands at the helm of a kindred nation. May peace, restored by you, afford equal scope to your powers with equal benefit to your country, and long the present interchange of friendly sentiments between you and myself may allow a good continuance of those relations so happily established between America and Germany.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Ever sincerely, very sincerely,

(Signed) BISMARCK.

THE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICES AND ROADS.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, at its meeting this morning, considered the joint resolution providing that in future no bridge shall be constructed over the Ohio River with a central arch of less than four hundred feet span. Mr. GARRETT and several other gentlemen, in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, appeared before the Committee in opposition to the scheme, and an argument was made by Mr. GARRETT against the measure. Mr. MOONHEAD read some documents in favor of the proposition, after which the subject was dropped. The House bill regulating the franking privilege was also considered by the Committee, and it was decided to report it as it passed the House with one amendment, which provides that heads of Bureaus shall be allowed to use a *fac simile* stamp. The subject of the transfer of the telegraph lines to the Post Office Department was not considered to-day.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

The *Alabama* Treaty was considered this morning in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, but no definite conclusion was reached on it. There was considerable diversity of opinion on several of the articles and provisions in reference to the settlement of the claims, and various objections were urged against the proposed basis of settlement. A pamphlet of about seventy pages, containing several documents bearing in one way or another on the question, has been printed and distributed among Senators as a confidential communication. The whole subject will come up again for consideration in the Committee on Tuesday next.

CONFUSION IN THE SENATE.

The Senate extricated itself from a terrible muddle this afternoon by going into Executive Session. The confusion was such as has been seldom equaled in that usually orderly body. A dozen Senators were shouting at the Presiding Officer at one and the same time, and a dozen different propositions were sprung on the Senate together. Mr. WADE extricated himself from his unenviable position by stating that he did not know who had the floor or which motion was in order, but he would recognize Senator FERRY. Mr. FESSENDEN said that as it was evident that they could transact no business in Open session, they had better go into an Executive one, which prevailed. The proceedings of the Indian Peace Commission, in the shape of some half a dozen treaties with different Indian tribes, were taken up and two of them were ratified—one with the Sioux and one with the Sac and Fox Indians. Several military and naval confirmations were also acted on.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Carl SCHURZ and Hon. MAT CARPENTER, Senators elect from Missouri and Wisconsin respectively, were on the floor of the Senate to-day, and were introduced to the principal members of the body. The credentials of Mr. SCHURZ were presented.

Hon. JOHN SANFIELD McDONALD, of Toronto, Premier of the Province of Ontario, Hon. PHILIP VAN HOUGHNET, Vice-Chancellor of Ontario, and Mr. McPHERSON, of Toronto, are here, and occupied seats this evening in the Diplomatic galleries of both houses.

UNITED STATES BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Gen. SCHENCK will call up the bill declaring the principal of United States bonds payable in gold, except where otherwise expressed, during the present week. It is understood that he has prepared an able exposition of our finances, which he will give to the country on reporting the bill. The prospects of its passage by the House are excellent, especially since the decision of the Supreme Court on gold contracts, which are legalized by the second section; has been much strengthened, and leading Senators say that if the House will pass it promptly they will be able to push it through the Senate. The opinion is freely expressed by the agents of foreign bankers and others most conversant with American credit in Europe, that the passage of the first section will advance our securities abroad from three to five per cent.

ANECDOTES OF GEN. GRANT.

Anecdotes of Gen. GRANT are becoming quite the staple of talk. They all have a very sharp application. Speaking of the Tenure-of-Office act the other day he made this very characteristic illustration: "It is no reason because you have found it necessary to put a curb bit in the mouth of one horse that you should try it on another."

His opposition to any violent reduction of the army, such as is now proposed by the amendments before the House, is well known. He proposes to reduce by the process of absorption, which he recommended while Secretary of War, and which is now going on rapidly. A member of Congress was conversing with him the other day on this subject, when Gen. GRANT said, "I see you propose to reduce the army about seven-eighths." "Oh, no," was the reply. "Only about one-half." "Well," said GRANT, "these officers have had a right to believe that their positions were for life, or during good behavior. If they go out there will be a great many meritorious men out of position, and I don't see but I shall have to provide for them in the Custom-houses and the Revenue Department, if I have any offices at my disposal."

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The only business of the House to-day was the passage of a bill removing political disabilities from several hundred persons recommended by the Reconstruction Committee. The bill was the subject of a very warm debate; the super-extra Southern loyalists taking ground against it because Democrats were included. Gen. PAINE was obliged to administer a severe rebuke to that class of Republicans who insist on making this matter a partisan measure, and who refuse to vote for any bill so long as Democrats are included. There were forty votes against the bill, all Republicans. The motion to strike out the Democrats from Kentucky failed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House to-night passed the Tariff bill and it will come to the Senate to-morrow. There is not much probability that it will be reached in that body before three or four days.

THE FRANKIN BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day promptly agreed to the House bill prohibiting National Banks from making loans on currency collaterals, and the Senate promptly passed it without amendment. The following is the bill in full:

Be it enacted, &c., That no National Banking Association shall hereafter offer or receive United States notes or National Bank notes as security, or as collateral security for any loan of money, or for a consideration shall agree to withhold the same from use, or shall offer or receive the custody, or promise of custody, of such notes as security, or as collateral security, or consideration for any loan of money; and any National Banking Association offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any United States Court, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $1,000, and by a further sum equal to one-third of the money so loaned, and the officers or officers of said bank, who shall make such loan or loans, shall be liable for a further sum, equal to one-quarter of the money so loaned, and the prosecution of such offenders shall be commenced and conducted as provided for the punishment of offenses, in an act to provide a national currency, approved June 3, 1864, and the fine or penalty so recovered shall be for the benefit of the party bringing such suit.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill have finally agreed on a report on the disagreement of the two Houses, which, inasmuch as it reorganizes almost the entire naval service, will merit the attention of all connected with it. The principal features agreed upon are as follows:

"That from and after the passage of this act the active lists of the United States Marine Corps shall consist of the following officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, to wit: One Brigadier-General Commandant, 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 8 Majors, 1 Adjutant and Inspector, 1 Paymaster, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Assistant Quartermaster, 17 Captains, 17 First Lieutenants, 12 Second Lieutenants, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Quartermaster's Sergeant, 1 Drum-Major, 1 principal musician, 11 sergeants, 176 corporals, 20 musicians for band, 50 drummers, 50 fifers and 1,000 privates; Provided, That no commission of any officer now in the Marine Corps shall be vacated by this act; but no appointment shall be made in any of the grades of said corps, until the number of officers in that grade shall have been reduced below the number therein authorized. That no appointment of engineers shall be made in either of the first three grades of the staff of engineers, until the number authorized by the act approved in the first section of the act to regulate the appointment and pay of engineers in the navy of the United States, approved Aug. 31, 1852, and the number authorized shall be based upon the number of steamships of war now in commission; and the grade of Third Assistant Engineer is hereby abolished, but no commission of any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps who has been in battle while in service shall be vacated by the terms of this section, and any such officer now in said grade may, notwithstanding the disability caused by such wound, be appointed to be commander in section, anything in any previous law to the contrary notwithstanding. That any officer of the Navy below the grade of Commander, who upon examination for promotion shall not be found properly qualified, shall be suspended from promotion for one year, when he shall be reexamined, and in case of his failing upon such reexamination, he shall be dropped from the service."

The following are added as new sections:

SEC. — *And be it further enacted*, That no promotion to the grade of Commodore on the active list shall be made until the number in said grade shall have been reduced below fifteen, which shall thereafter be the number allowed by law.

SEC. — *And be it further enacted*, That no promotion to the grade of Lieutenant-Commander on the active list shall be made until the number in said grade shall have been reduced below eighty, which shall thereafter be the number allowed by law; and when the number of Lieutenant-Commanders shall have been so reduced, the 6th section of the "act to define the members and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy and for other purposes," approved July 25th, 1866, shall be repealed, and as the number of Lieutenant-Commanders shall be reduced, the number of Lieutenants shall be increased until the number in said grade shall be one hundred and twenty-five and eighty, which shall thereafter be the number of Lieutenants allowed by law.

SEC. — *And be it further enacted*, That the number of Masters and Ensigns allowed by law is hereby established at 100 in each of said grades, and Ensigns shall hereafter be storeroom officers, unless assigned to duty as watch and division officers. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as vacating the commission of any Master or Ensign now in the service.

SEC. — *And be it further enacted*, That of the officers in the corps specified, the number allowed by law shall be as follows: Surgeons, 75; Past Assistant Surgeons, 30; Assistant Surgeons, 35; Paymasters, 50; Passed Assistant Paymasters and Assistant Paymasters, 25 each. But nothing herein contained shall be construed as vacating the commission of any officer in either of said grades now in the service.

SEC. — *And be it further enacted*, That the offices of Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate-General is hereby continued until the 30th day of June, 1869.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

The representatives of the tobacco dealers are still here, endeavoring to procure modifications of the Internal Revenue law, particularly as to stamps, desiring the substitution of those which will better protect that interest, as well as to secure the Government against fraud.

GEN. GRANT'S CALLERS.

Among the callers on Gen. GRANT this morning, were Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, and Baron GEROLT, Minister of the North German Union.

RATIFICATION OF INDIAN TREATIES.

The Senate in Executive session to-day ratified several Indian treaties negotiated at Fort Laramie by Gens. SHERMAN, HARNEY, TERRY and AUGER with the representatives of bands of Sioux, Shoshones and Bannocks, who had been at war with the United States. These bands of Indians are to be located on reservations north of Nebraska and west of the Missouri River, in accordance with the policy of the Peace Commission.

YELLOW FEVER AT CAPE VERDE.

The Vice-Consul of the United States at Santiago, Cape Verde, under date of Dec. 31 last, reports as follows:

"I beg to inform you that the Island of Brava is clear from yellow fever since the 9th inst., and this island since the 28th inst."

THE COMMITTEE ON INAUGURATION.

The President of the Senate has appointed as a committee to make the arrangements for the inauguration of Gen. GRANT as President, Senators YATES, of Illinois, CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, and McCREERY, of Kentucky.

GEN. GRANT'S CABINET.

Information has been received here that the Legislature of Nebraska has passed a resolution recommending to Gen. GRANT the appointment of Gen. THAYER, Senator from that State, as a member of his Cabinet. This action was without out the knowledge of Gen. THAYER.

NEW MISSION TO ENGLAND.

A paper, of which the following is a copy, has been signed by forty Senators and 106 Representatives:

To Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

The undersigned respectfully request your Excellency to give the bearer hereof, PAUL RAGLEY, Missionary, such money, support, or loans, to our Minister at the Court of St. James, as may enable him favorably to present to the British Government such petition as he may desire in behalf of our fellow-citizens there held as prisoners.

This was delivered into the hands of Secretary SEWARD on the 12th inst. He to-day read to Mr. BAGLEY a letter which he would forward to Minister JOHNSON on the subject. Mr. BAGLEY expects to leave New-York to-morrow, taking the original document with him to England.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of CALVIN J. COWLES, Assayer of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C.; JAMES H. HUCKLESBERRY, Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas; HENRY D. HALL, of Maine, and DANIEL B. HODGSON, of New-York, to be Captains in the revenue service.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day proceedings were had in the following causes:

No. 60—The Assyrene Woolen Company, appellants, vs. Edwin D. Jordan. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Curtis, of counsel for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. Robb for the appellants.

No. 61—William Shate, appellant, vs. Henry B. Seddel et al. This cause was argued by Mr. Hendricks, of counsel for the appellees, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Barrows for the appellant.

No. 64—The Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of Baltimore; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. On motion of Mr. Latrobe, of counsel for the appellees, it was ordered by the Court that this appeal be dismissed, with costs, per stipulation of counsel on file."

The Recent Fire in Norwich.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* estimates the loss by the fire in that city on Sunday morning at not exceeding $150,000. The following are some of the insurance companies having policies on the property destroyed:

Appollo Building—Norwich Fire, $2,000; Connecticut, $2,000; People's, Worcester, $2,000; Merchants', Hartford, $2,000; Security, New-York, $2,000; Hartford, $4,000; Merchants', Providence, $1,000; Niagara, New-York, $2,000; Corn Exchange, New-York, $2,000. Hotel—Spring-field, WILLIAMS & CHAPPELL, wood—Springfield, $5,000; Hartford, $5,000; International, New-York, $5,000; Hanover, New-York, $5,000; North American, Hartford, $5,000; Washington, Providence, $5,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $2,000; Putnam, Hartford, $2,000; Home, New-York, $5,000; Ætna, Hartford, $5,000; Security, New-York, $5,000; Howard, New-York, $5,000. Total, $80,000.

RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

Letter from Senator Howard of Michigan.

To the Editor of the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune:

The *Free Press* of Sunday last contains a very scurrilous article on me, and copies part of an article from the *Detroit Post*, which I have not seen. Perhaps the whole article in the Post may not be objectionable. I have no "axes to grind," and no man has hired or can hire me to "grind axes for others." As to railroad subsidies, all who have heard me converse on the subject for the last six months know that I have been among the first—perhaps the very first—to discourage any further grants of cash subsidies to railroads, such as Congress granted to the Union Pacific and its branches. I have long since been satisfied that such a policy would weigh too heavily on the public treasury. The application of the Central Branch Pacific Railroad, in Kansas, rested upon the principle that it is the duty of Congress to keep its faith, and I therefore supported it for the same reason as I would compel a private party to fulfill his contract.

The recent "Omnibus Railroad bill" proposing Government aid to the Northern Pacific, to the line on the thirty-fifth degree of latitude from Little Rock, Ark., to the Colorado River, and thence to San Francisco; to the Kansas Eastern Division, from near the western boundary of Kansas to a junction with the line on the thirty-fifth degree, and the Oregon Branch Pacific Railroad, from Humboldt River to Portland, Oregon, was reported to the Senate by me as Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad of the Senate, and in obedience to their instructions. I was but discharging a common duty, too well understood by legislators to need apology or explanation. I was charged with reducing to form the bill reported to the Senate by Gen. CAMERON, and did so to the best of my ability, as became my position; though, with four other members, I voted against the bill in Committee, announcing that I would not support it in the Senate. The bill grants no subsidy, but merely provides that the Government shall guarantee the interest in numbers not exceeding fifty per cent. to the companies, reserving to itself as security all the proceeds of the alternate sections of land set apart for their benefit, ten per cent. of their gross receipts, and all sums due them for transportation of the mails and of Government property of every description. It also provides that on failure to pay over the ten per cent. the Company so failing shall be deemed bankrupt, and that its affairs shall be wound up by the Attorney-General of the United States, as provided in the Bankrupt act, and the recovery for the benefit of the railroad lands at auction, so as to realise the highest price for them, and subjects the land remaining unsold at auction to sale by private entry at $2.50 an acre; and allows preemption to homestead settlers to acquire them at that price even after they have been offered at public sale. Thus the chief evils now complained of, connected with railroad lands are almost wholly removed. A policy entirely new is suggested, which, the moment a company has completed a section of road twenty miles in length, forces the lands lying along it to be offered at public sale (giving the company a chance to bid, and after that to become private purchasers; and protects, fully, the interests of the preemptor and homestead settler. It should be added that it subjects all these lands to State and territorial taxation the moment patents are issued, thus making them bear their share of the public burdens. It seems difficult to devise more stringent and effectual guards and securities to protect the United States from loss, and the people from the evils of "land monopolies;" and so exacting are these provisions of the bill in respect to fidelity to the Government, that, as I am informed by very intelligent men, the companies will not feel themselves safe in accepting the act.

I should add that the title of the railroad lands is not to pass to the companies at all, but to remain in the United States until thus sold, and that the sales are to be conducted in the usual way by the Secretary of the Interior.

But even this bill I cannot support. My reasons are, mainly, that I deem it unwise for Government to be mixed up so extensively with railroad corporations and railroad business. It is not fitted for such purposes, as the experience of the people of our own State has abundantly demonstrated. Nor am I satisfied that after all, the Government would not be in the end a heavy loser in becoming the guarantor of the interest on the bonds of such a vast stretch of railroads, as to the nature and value of most of which we are not sufficiently informed to justify us in taking the risk.

Thus it will be seen how little ground the *Free Press* has for its assertion that I am "well known to be among the most devoted members of the subsidy party in the Senate."

Allow me to add that I never have had, and have not now, the slightest private interest in any railroad stock, railroad bonds, or railroad securities of whatever kind or description; and though I am of opinion that a sound public policy fully justifies the Government in extending to railroad companies aid in the shape of land grants in the prosecution of their efforts to develop the resources of the unsettled regions in the West, I am opposed to the former policy of granting them the title, and thus enabling and even tempting them to retard settlement by refusing to sell their lands at a reasonable price, within the means of the pioneer. I think this policy has retarded settlement in our own State, and that it is a just ground of complaint. Very truly and respectfully,

J. M. HOWARD.

THE BURNED STEAMER.

Names of the Passengers and Crew of the Mittie Stephens Known to be Lost—List of the Saved.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1869.

The *Mittie Stephens*, which was burned in Caddo Lake, Red River, on the 11th instant, was insured for only $4,000, in the Enterprise office, Cincinnati. The following are those known to be lost of the crew: George Rumner, first clerk; Charles Weis, first engineer; Thomas Mulligan, second engineer; M. McGill, striker; Peter Fisher, James Gardner and John Ralies, colored firemen.

Passengers Lost—Mrs. Jackson and three children; Mr. S. L. Lyon and son Frank; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and three children; one unknown lady, from Grand Ecore; W. A. Broadwell, of New Orleans; Mr. C. Christian, Miss Bounkin, Mr. Ashe and Mr. New.

Deck Passengers Lost—Jas. Johnson, Nancy Bradford and child, William Morris, Martha Williams, Henry Ashley, Sidney Ashley, Robt. Phillips, Jno. O. Phillips, Jas. Phillips, Martha A. Phillips, Alexander Phillips.

Deck Crew Lost—W. Murphy, Jas. Ganes, Andrew Gallaghan, Thos. Ryan, Pat. Ryan, Nat. Buchanan, Wm. Buchanan, Jim. Hill, Henry Hicks, Peter Engine, and six not known.

Cabin Crew Lost—Varisa Beptich, pantryman; Napoleon Washington, texas tender; Charles Redford, John Jones, and Dennis Williams, cabin boys; Robert Franklin, second porter; G. W. Hughes, first cook; Charles Crans, baker; Ann Collins, chambermaid.

List of the Survivors—H. Kellogg, Captain; T. H. Hetherton and G. Klein, clerks; John Poland, mate; Peter Sullivan, second mate, and William Swain, pilots; Joe Ledwick and Joseph West, stewmen; J. H. Covert, steward; A. R. Guyan, barkeeper; Samuel Wilcox, striker; Samuel Underwood, watchman; Philip Hill, carpenter; John Wilson, porter; Edward Chaplin, barber; William Glass, Sid Adler, Peter Bevill, Tomey Porter, George W. Hughes, and thirteen others of the crew.

Passengers Saved—Ole Bjerke, S. J. Johnson, J. B. Senseman, A. McCrae, W. F. Cobb, A. Pace, G. W. Peterson, G. L. Coyle, G. A. Williams, Elias Johnson, Mary Johnson, Ann Ashley, Beulah Ashley.

The survivors, forty-three in number, are now at Jefferson, Texas. A large proportion of lost were women and children. The fire originated in Government hay, that formed a large part of the cargo. As near as can be ascertained, sixty-one lives were lost.

The Motive Assassination—Whalen's Accomplices.

From the Toronto Telegraph, Feb. 15.

WHALEN stated that there were two others engaged in the infernal plot, the carrying out of which has forfeited his life, and that he did not fire the shot. This, however, was not stated on the gallows. We now have certain evidence before us which, in a very strong sense, confirms this statement. On the northwest corner of O'Connor and Sparks streets stood a building occupied by Mr. GEORGE CLARKE as a hotel. Lately, who was a boarder in this house, and who then occupied a front room on Sparks-street, recollects hearing a buggy drive off from the front of the building about or immediately after the report of the pistol shot was heard on the morning of the murder. Now, further east this hotel there was no fence, and the field was open across to Queen-street. On Queen-street, first lot east from the corner of Bank-street, is a small two-story frame house. In this building lived a Mrs. DAVIDSON. A little after 2 o'clock on the morning of the murder, she heard the report of a pistol shot, and shortly after her attention was attracted by the sound of a hurried footstep coming across the lot. Her child being unwell, she was awake, and went quickly to the front window. In doing so she made a noise by upsetting a small stand. This noise attracted the attention of the party on the street door, on looking out of the window she saw a man standing, or rather pausing for an instant; and who gave a hurried and furtive glance behind him, as if peering into the darkness to discover if he was followed. He then turned, ran across to the west side of Bank-street, then paused for an instant, again looked back, and then ran hurriedly off up Bank-street toward the woods. This man is described as tall, having light trowsers and a dark coat, and wore a beard on the chin—a goatee. Now, this really does compare favorably with WHALEN'S statement, and is also corroborated by that of LACROIX, who, it will be remembered, said he had been rendered his first direction by Public-spirited points, very strongly to the person who drove to Aylmer as being one of the other two to whom WHALEN refers; and the third, we are informed, who answers Mr. DAVIDSON'S description, could yet be arrested. Be this as it may, there is evidently a screw loose yet, or a gnarl in the stick to be unraveled.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

We have good authority for stating that President JOHNSON intends, shortly after he goes out of office, to make a visit to Europe. The offer of a passage was lately made him by one of the German lines of steamers, and the offer was accepted by Mr. JOHNSON. It is his purpose, immediately after the 4th of March, to make a brief visit to Tennessee, with the view of arranging his affairs, and he will sail for Europe about the 1st of April.

Gen. J. H. MARTINDALE, formerly Attorney-General of the State, has accepted an invitation to lecture in Rochester, before the Workingmen's Assembly, on the present prison labor system.

CHARLES READE'S new story is entitled *Put Yourself in His Place*. It is to begin in the March number of the *Galaxy*.

A distinctive feature of APPLETON'S new journal will be a fuller treatment of science than is prevalent in popular journals. In this branch the publishers have secured the services of the ablest and most authoritative thinkers, men who combine large and accurate knowledge with the power of clear and impressive statement.

THEODORA MUNDIT, daughter of Mrs. MUHLBACH, is coming to this country as an opera singer.

Gen. GEORGE D. WAGNER, a prominent Indiana politician, died in Indianapolis on Saturday night. He had served in the State Legislature, and was a Colonel and Brigadier-General in the war.

Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. will shortly commence the issue of a series of works under the general title "Marvels of Nature, Science and Art." The works embraced in this series will be translations of the more popular volumes of the *Bibliotheque des Merveilles*, (Library of Wonders,) which Messrs. HACHETTE & Co., of Paris, are now issuing. The *Wonders of Optics* will be the first volume in the series, and this will be followed by *Thunder and Lightning*, the *Wonders of Heat* and the *Bottom of the Sea*.

The Democrats of New-Haven have nominated Hon. JAMES GALLAGHER for Mayor.

Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany; Commander Perkins, of the United States Navy; Hon. W. S. Smoort, of Washington, and Hon. W. N. Strong, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. James H. Reynolds, of Albany; Comptroller W. F. Allen, of Albany; Hon. William H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Hon. J. W. Doane, of Chicago; Hon. E. B. Bigelow, of Boston, and Hon. G. W. Fahnestock, of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Capt. Thomas, of the steamship *England*, and Hon. G. Dudley, of Connecticut, are at the New-York Hotel. Hon. W. J. McAlpine, of Stockbridge, is at the Coleman House.

Reminiscences of M. Berryer by Hon. John Bigelow.

A special meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening for the purpose of listening to a paper entitled "Reminiscences of M. BERRYER," by Hon. JOHN BIGELOW. Hon. HAMILTON FISH presided, and introduced Mr. BIGELOW, whom he handsomely complimented as a journalist, scholar and diplomat.

Mr. BIGELOW said the death of BERRYER marked an epoch in the history of a forensic eloquence which, though it belonged rather to the past than to the present, he surrounded with so many and so enviable distinctions that they filled up the measure of no ordinary ambition. He was the greatest orator, perhaps, since CICERO. For more than thirty years he stood at the head of the Bar of France. As a member of the Corps Legislatif no one spoke with more power and eloquence. He was the ablest advocate of feudalism in France outside of the Church, and finally he was a great favorite in society. Justice in due season would be done to his fame among his own countrymen. Mr. BIGELOW proceeded to relate the manner in which he became acquainted with the great orator, after recalling that he was born in the same year with an American poet upon whom the Society had recently conferred a new title to distinction; that in 1811 he was called to the Bar and in 1830 to the Legislative Assembly, where he made his *début* at the same time with Guizot, who subsequently he was in the Legislative Assembly from 1846 to 1851, when he proposed the decree deposing LOUIS NAPOLEON from the Presidency, within a few hours after the adoption of which NAPOLEON was Emperor, and BERRYER was in prison, and that in 1852 he again took his seat in the Legislative Assembly. It was during the latter year that Mr. BIGELOW visited him at his chateau, for the purpose of learning his views as the leader of the Opposition with regard to American affairs, and especially urging him to take ground against permitting the vessels then building in the ports of France for the Confederates to be completed or to sail. He found him an old man, aged 72, well-formed, of compact frame, not corpulent, with large, dark, eloquent eyes. He was dressed in a velvet shooting jacket, gray figured pantaloons, and low shoes, and wore a broad-brimmed, white felt hat. He received Mr. BIGELOW with great cordiality, expressed himself as opposed to the giving of aid and comfort to the rebels by the French Government or with its permission, spoke warmly of the enslavement of Frenchmen to the despotism of the Empire, and condemned the Mexican expedition, saying that it was calculated to embroil France with the United States—a consummation that was every way to be deplored. When Mr. BIGELOW told him how English commerce would suffer from American cruisers if Great Britain recognized the Confederacy, BERRYER, with a slight shrug, said jocosely, "How lucky that we have no commerce?" BERRYER denounced the Anglo-French alliance in good, set terms, and favored the policy of LOUIS XVI. toward America. BERRYER'S willingness and ability to help Mr. BIGELOW in preventing the sailing of the French vessels was soon made apparent by the issue of an order by the French Government forbidding them to leave the French ports. The work of constructing them still went on, however, and BERRYER, the first lawyer of France, pronounced the opinion that their owners were liable to punishment for going on with the work. This opinion coming to their ears did much to arrest their work, while one of them, ARNAUD, sought ineffectually to get a decree passed recognizing the Richmond Government. The *Stonewall* Jackson alone of these vessels, reached the hands of the rebels, and that was through the carelessness of the Dance. The peace of '65 gave a new gravity to the subject of French intervention in Mexico. BERRYER sided in bringing a pressure to bear upon the French Government, which resulted in the French withdrawal from Mexico without tarnishing the French name, of which he was especially jealous. Mr. BIGELOW dwelt upon BERRYER'S warm adherence to the Legitimist Party, of which he was a born adherent; and which, although the cause was lost, still, when he was able to espouse it, he clung to till the day of his death, even then promising the Count DE CHAMBARD to espouse it in Heaven. Recalling the brilliant career of the French orator at the bar and in the rostrum, enumerating his most notable triumphs, commending the elegance of his style and the industry with which he prepared his arguments, never, however, committing his speeches to paper, but relying upon the inspiration of the hour for the language in which he presented them, Mr. BIGELOW closed an exceedingly interesting discourse, to which we have not space to do justice, by saying that with him (BERRYER) ended a dynasty of talent, the sceptre of which was bequeathed from father to son, and which the last of the race surrendered to no unlineal hand, to no successful rival, but to the hand of the Almighty Being who gave it.

Riparian Rights in New-Jersey.

A meeting was held at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, yesterday of owners of lands fronting on the waters of New-York Bay, Newark Bay, Kill-Von-Kull, &c., to take action for the protection of their rights. The attendance was quite large.

Hon. D. E. CULVER, the Chairman, said that the parties who are urging the bill relative to the matter in the Legislature, are a combination of people in the interior of the State and also in New-York City, whose real design is to get control of the proposed commission, and through it to get possession of these lands at trifling cost, and thereby take away the lands from the rightful owners.

Another gentleman present said that this bill and all similar legislation is wrong in principle, and would in practice be destructive of the best interests of Hudson County and of the State.

Mr. ALFRED BIRNEY referred to Gov. WARD'S veto of a similar bill last year, and said that this bill would lead to vexatious and expensive litigation. The rights of the riparian owners could not be taken away in this way, nor in any way.

Mr. JOHN D. WARD contended that the State had no right to the lands under water; they could not sell these lands any more than they could the public highway.

After extended discussion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. ALFRED BIRNEY, P. C. WESTERVELT, HARCKAN VREELAND, W. CURRIE and the Chairman, was appointed to cooperate with the Board of Public Works in an effort to prevent the passage of the bill.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

Clothing Cutters' Strike.

The clothing cutters on strike for $24 a week, instead of $20 and $22, met again last night at No. 10 Stanton-street, and received reports of different Committees. It was stated that STUDLER & CO., one of the employing firms that resist the strike, and whose cutters have left them, endeavored the day before yesterday to use their sewing hands as cutters, but without success. WILLIAM MEYER & CO. and WM. C. BROWNING & CO., it was said, had experimented in the same way with a similar result. MAYER & Co., it was asserted, asked their foreman to instruct certain sewing journeymen in cutting, but he refused, under the plea that he did not engage for that work. All these firms were reported as desirous to receive back their former cutters and pay the scale, but they belong to a small organization that passed a resolution not to accede to the strikers. It was thought that the organization would soon rescind its resolution, and those desiring to receive their hands could do so.

Several members addressed the meeting last night, and Mr. ROBERT BLEMERY, President of the Trades Union of New-York, made a very good speech, urging continued union and firmness, complimenting the Society upon its partial success, and upon the probability of speedily gaining their ends. He gave several interesting statements regarding the success of certain strikes in England, and the cordiality with which Continental workmen raised money by balls and subscriptions for the support of the strikers.

A mass meeting will take place to-morrow night, when a number of speakers from the different Unions in this City will address the audience.

New-York Seamen's Association.

A meeting of seamen connected with the late strike took place last night at No. 66 East Broadway, for the purpose of founding the New-York Seamen's Association. The object of the organization is the elevation, morally, mentally and socially, of seamen, and to defend them from abuses both at home and abroad. It proposes to enable sailors to select good ships with good officers, without being compelled by boarding-masters to take what may be offered them, and to enable shipowners to obtain crews directly from the headquarters of the organization. A constitution and by-laws, with the following officers, were resolved upon: Capt. CHARLES C. DUNCAN, President; Capt. KINNEY CORNLIAN, Vice-President; D. F. TRUMAN, Secretary; MOSES S. BEACH, Treasurer; Capt. N. BRIGGS, Capt. W. JOHNSTON and Capt. CHAS. H. BLAKE, Directors. It was also resolved to establish a reading-room at the headquarters of the Association. The President made a short address, embodying the above objects of the Association, and the meeting adjourned after a short session.

Repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Act Called for.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Seventeenth Assembly District, (Twenty-second Ward,) comprising the prominent Republicans of that district and representing a constituency of upward of 3,000 Republican voters, held at their wigwam in West Forty-sixth street, last evening, the following preamble and resolution, offered by Mr. D. B. MELLISH, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Tenure-of-Office act divides the responsibility for the conduct of the men in office, and bulwarks the incompetent and disorderly service where men in office are not subject to the disciplinary control of the power that appoints them, or some other power which is competent to discipline them and remove them; and whereas that power is disarmed the more it is weakened; that neither in military or civil affairs can any good Administration be hoped for while the power and responsibility is not united in the same officer; and that it is manifestly more efficient when it is possessed by a single person than when possessed by a body composed of numerous persons; and,

Whereas, The law was passed to prevent the opprobrious abuse of power by an accidental Executive, who had lost the confidence of the people that had elected him; and so an amendment to the law to be constitutional through all time is never could have been passed; and,

Whereas, The point of the whole thing will be lost if it is continued as a part of our Federal system, and good Republicans in England, and other countries, very same law which was intended as an admonition to and a restraint upon a bad man. The act was, in fact, a substitute for impeachment, and was the only thing which kept the Executive from that very just punishment; therefore,

Resolved, That the Tenure-of-Office act having served the purpose for which it was enacted, or a resolution from Legislature, is a nuisance, and vicious Executive, in order to make the admonition complete and historical, and generally in furtherance of the public welfare, the law ought to be repealed, to take effect as soon as his power ceases.

The Rogers Murder.

The past two days have brought no new developments whatever in this case. The two LOGANS, ROBINSON and REILLY yet remain in custody, and the authorities have as yet taken no steps to bring the question of the guilt or innocence of either of them to a final determination. It was stated positively on Sunday that the case against ROBINSON would be brought to trial in the Oyer and Terminer during the present week, but nothing has been done to redeem that promise. The witnesses in the case have not yet been served with subpœnas to appear before the Grand Jury, and hence it is certain that the legal proceedings have not been even commenced. Why this long pause has ensued is a question which all the officials engaged in the matter profess themselves unable to answer, and they are equally unable to say how long it will continue. Close observers of Police circles are aware that absolutely nothing has been done in the way of "working up the case" for days. Superintendent KIRKPATRICK, Capt. CAFFERY and Sergt. LOWERY, who have the case against ROBINSON exclusively in charge, appear to have done all that they could do, or have thought necessary to do, and to be prepared with all the testimony that can be procured against the lodger. But if the indictment has not been found, the trial does not come on, and meantime the suspected persons, some of whom must be innocent, fret away the idle days in vain endeavors to solve the mystery of their detention.

During this long inactivity many rumors are born of public impatience and thrive on general credulity. Among them is the statement that the witness DELANOY has been or is about to be arrested for some offence which has never been specified. We are authorized to state that nothing of the kind has taken place, and if any such step is intended, the officers of the Police are alike ignorant of the matter. It is also stated on behalf of DELANOY that he never made an application to the Commissioners for a place on the Police force as the price of his services in procuring the conviction of the Rogers mur

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

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STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public, demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

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BANKERS,

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at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.

THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to their new office in the

"HOWARD BUILDING,"

NO. 176 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR ABOVE MAIDEN-LANE,

and continue to insure property of every description on the most favorable rates.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
SURPLUS Jan. 1, 1869, over.....$2,000

TOTAL ASSETS.....$202,000

LEONARD KIRBY, President.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
EDGAR E. HOLLY, Surveyor.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank.)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of Four per Cent annually.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all moneys promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

THE

HARLEM BANK,

CAPITAL, $100,000.

Will open for business about the 1st of March next at the new Banking-house, near corner of 3d-av. and 125th-st.

DIRECTORS:

ADDISON SMITH,	S. C. HARRIOT,
R. G. ROLKEN,	CYRUS CLAWRENCE,
J. H. BATES,	J. S. COLEY, M. D.,
SAMUEL A. NOLEN,	WM. B. ASTEN,
J. SPEARS,	R. F. RAYNOR.

ADDISON SMITH, President.
REUC ANDERSON, Cashier.

Subscription books for the stock are now open at the office of Addison Smith, Esq., No. 1,200 3d-av.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

By virtue of the authority contained by the Legislature of Connecticut, executed and approved at a meeting of the Stockholders on the 7th day of July, 1868, and in pursuance of a vote of the Company passed at that time, the Directors of the Railroad Company are authorized, as shall, on the 1st day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., be stockholders, and shall actually stock to receive the same, 20,000 shares of New Capital Stock of the Company, to be issued, being one share for every two shares so held as aforesaid, upon the payment of $75 on each new share, on the 1st day of April next, and the remaining $25 when and in the same shall be called for by the Board of Directors.

Script certificates will be given at the time of paying the instalments, and certificates of full-paid stock will be given in exchange for the Script at any time, whenever the full amount shall have been paid in.

Persons owning less than two shares, or more than a multiple of two, are advised to purchase or sell, so that the number of their shares shall be two, or a multiple of two.

The Stock Transfer Book will be, and remain, closed, from the 1st to the 15th of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM D. BISHOP, President.

New-York, Jan. 16, 1869.

NOTE.—The remaining 75 per cent will be called for from time to time as the Directors may pay for all additional instalments of the said stock.

Stockholders are requested to notify the Company of any change they elect to take the new stock.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 8 Rue Ancienne, Geneva.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on deposit. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for drawers of the firm, addressed to our care, will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a vote of the Stockholders of the state of this Association to go into liquidation, and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of its bills and other obligations and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy, on or before the 1st day of March, 1869.

Dated Troy, Dec. 31, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THOS. H. BURNHAM, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a National Banking Association, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
JERSEY CITY, Feb. 16, 1869.

THE JERSEY CITY SINKING FUND Commissioners will receive Bids for the purchase of Bonds, of $50,000 of Jersey City Coupon Six and Seven per Cent War Bonds. Said Bids will be received until the 20th inst., at noon, when the same will be opened and accepted or rejected, as the Commissioners deem best for the interest of the City. Proposals to be inclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed to the Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City.

HORATIO N. ROY,
R. F. C. YOUNG,
J. R. EMERIE,
HOSEA F. CLARK,
Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 2d inst. until the morning of the 24th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 18.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.—The highest market rates paid for Mississippi Central 7s, Mobile and Montgomery Bonds, Memphis and Charleston 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, Mobile and Ohio Railroad Interest and Arrears Bonds, South Carolina Railroad 6 and 7 per cent Bonds, Memphis and Little Rock 8s, Virginia 6s, Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana past due Coupons by J. H. WHITE & CO., No. 15 New-st. and No. 76 Broad-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 41 Exchange-place, New-York City.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1869.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Coupon, 1881.....	114	114¼	6-20 Coupon, 67.	110¾	111
5-20 Regis., 1862..	111¾	111¾	6-20 Coupon, 68.	110¾	111
5-20 Coupon, 1862..	114¾	115	10-40 Regist'd..	103¾	103¾
5-20 Coupon, '64..	111¼	112¼	10-40 Coupon...	103	103¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	112¾	112¾	Gold	138	138¼
5-20 Coupon, '66.			U. S. Curr. Fun.	101¾	102¼
Jan. and July...	110¾	110¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 34 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 9 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD Co., Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved and ratified; and that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors of said consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869.

WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO.,
CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

It was also ordered that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869.

GEO. H. ELY, Secretary.

INDEPENDENT BROKERS' BOARD.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the members of this Board will be held at the temporary rooms, No. 54 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. Applicants who have been accepted are requested to send to Mr. Charles Unger, the temporary Treasurer, No. 42 Exchange-place, and obtain tickets of membership, as no one will be admitted to the meeting without such tickets.

By order of the Executive Committee.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, on the 25th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

ST. LOUIS ARE IRON MOUNTAIN SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in St. Louis, on the 24th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. D. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

$35,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale at 95 per cent. by

HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 128 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 15th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, Jan. 28, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, on and after Monday, Feb. 1, free of Government tax.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable at the Office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., or Henry A. Coe, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, to the holders of said stock, as registered at close of business on the 15th inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the 16th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. R. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have, this day, declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN J. BEARING, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 279 and 281 CANAL-ST., corner TAIGHT-SEX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS UP TO $5,000. ASSETS, $5,836,734 45.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CEDAR-st., near Nassau-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.

E. R. BULL, President.
J. E. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BISCHOFF, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—With this amount, in a first-class wholesale business established on Broadway, and well known throughout the country. Profits large and during February, $10,000 of their first mortgage bonds at 95, and a like amount in March will close the entire issue. The security is three times the amount of loan.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President,
No. 10 Wall-st.

$35,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale at 95 per cent. by

HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

A SPLENDID WHOLESALE BUSINESS can be purchased for $6,000, with stock and fixtures to the amount; rapid cash selling, steady demand; a monopoly equal to patent. GEO. DUN, 449 Broome-st.

VALUABLE STORE, PROPERTY and stock for sale; parties retiring. Address Box No. 139 Burlington, N. J.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of DUREE & MARTIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES F. DUREE,
RUNYON W. MARTIN, Jr.

NO. 20 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of R. W. MARTIN, Jr., & CO., for the transaction of a general stock and gold commission business.

RUNYON W. MARTIN, Jr.,
HOWARD A. MARTIN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WELLER, IEDERER & CO., in this City, has on this day dissolved by mutual consent.

EDWARD S. JAFFE succeeds the firm, and he alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.

SAMUEL WELLER, of Vienna.
M. J. WELLER, of New-York.
JAMES IEDERER, of Vienna.
ALFRED S. JAFFE, of New-York.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE FIRM of D. J. MULFORD & CO. is this day dissolved.

D. J. MULFORD is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

D. J. MULFORD.
J. B. HERMAN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869.

The undersigned will continue the banking and brokerage at the office No. 2 New and No. 11 Wall-st.

D. J. MULFORD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIXTY MAGNIFICENT WEST SIDE LOTS, LYING BETWEEN THE CENTRAL PARK AND THE GRAND BOULEVARD, To close an undivided interest.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described valuable real estate, viz.:

87TH-ST.—6 lots, north side, 175 feet west of 6th-av.

87TH-ST.—10 lots, north side, 400 feet west of 8th-av.

89TH-ST.—12 lots, north side, 92 feet 6 inches east of the Grand Boulevard.

90TH-ST.—12 lots, south side, 92 feet east of the Grand Boulevard, being immediately in the rear of the 86th-st. lots, together forming a plot of 24 lots.

90TH-ST.—6 lots, north side, 92 feet east of the Grand Boulevard.

91ST-ST.—6 lots, south side, 184 feet east of Grand Boulevard. This street is graded, flagged and sewered.

77TH-ST.—6 lots, south side, 200 feet west of 9th-av. This street is now being graded.

97TH-AV.—6 lots on the northwest corner of 70th-st.

Nearly all of the above-described lots are free from rock and cultivated as gardens.

TERMS—Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, 1 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 57TH AND 58TH AVS., 6TH AND 7TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF MESSRS. BROWN AND CLARENCE S. BROWN, ESQS., the above-described block, situate at the junction of the

GRAND BOULEVARD AND 8TH-AV., only 500 feet distant from the CENTRAL PARK,

on block, commanding prospect of the most eligible located property in the west side of the City. The great improvements now in progress and contemplated, together with the natural advantages of position, do combine to render this property desirable for investment or for improvement. The property will be sold with restrictions as against nuisances, similar to those contained in the deeds given by the Harsen estate; the restrictions will also cover the block of land lying north of it, the same being the property fronting on first-class improvements. The sellers pledge themselves that this sale shall be

OPEN AND FREE IN EVERY RESPECT, and that the bidder in their behalf, shall bid, their object being to multiply the number of interests in the neighborhood, and by selling with the proper restrictions as against nuisances, and on moderate terms, to secure the speedy erection of first-class improvements, thereby enhancing the value of other property owned by them in the immediate vicinity.

The terms of sale will be such as will enable every one to secure a lot for a future home, (while prices are yet low,) in what must become, in an incredibly short space of time, one of the most fashionable and desirable quarter of the City.

The title of the property is indisputable, and printed abstracts will be furnished to purchasers free of charge, with the agreement for the Boulevard and Circle are all paid.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and the instalments due to be paid to the auctioneers on the day of sale; twenty per cent. on the 8th day of May, 1869, at the office of Messrs. Anderson, Clark & Young, No. 49 Nassau-st., New-York. The balance, 70 per cent., may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for three or five years, bearing interest at 7 per cent. Purchasers at the sale to have the deeds of conveyance tendered before the 6th day of May, will have the privilege of doing so, and will be allowed interest from the time of taking their deeds up to the 6th of May, 1869. The building lots to be laid out in the usual manner, and are to be removed before or by the 1st day of May next.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and at the office of Lewis B. Brown, Esq., No. 16 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY 64 AND 66 CHARLES-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THOMAS W. LEIGH, deceased.

CHARLES-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the south side of Charles-st., between Fourth and Bleecker sts., and known as No. 66. This house is in good order, and has four rooms in the II room, is in good order, and has hot and cold water, bath tub, gas, range, &c. The gas fixtures are sold with the house. Lot 25 by about 68 feet 8 inches.

ALSO, at 4 o'clock P. M., the vacant lot adjoining the above-described house, and known as No. 64 Charles-st. The stable is in good order, contains eight stalls, ample carriage room, large loft, and has Croton water. Lot 25 feet 8 inches by 68 feet. 50 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

JAS. H. BRADY,
JAS. H. BROWN,
RACHEL LEFFERTS,
Executors.

Maps at office of the auctioneers' office, No. 1 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON BOND-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BOND-ST.—The three-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the north side of Bond-st., next Broadway, and known as No. 19 Bond-st. The lot 27 feet 8 inches in width, by 114 feet 8 inches in depth, with right of way over the alley, leading from Bond and Bleecker-sts.

Maps can be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY SOUTHEAST CORNER OF GREENWICH AND BARCLAY-STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, order of John C. Hoey, Jr., Hunter, the lot of land with the brick building thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Greenwich and Barclay-sts., and known as No. 79 Greenwich, and Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Barclay-sts., having a front on Greenwich-st. and 115 feet 6 inches in Barclay-st.

Terms, cash. Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 1 Pine-st.

JOHN C. CREVIER, Auctioneer.

BY JULIEN CREVIER & SON, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS AGENTS, Conveyancers, &c.

Large and attractive sale of improved and unimproved

REAL ESTATE,

Public Auction, in Hoboken,
On THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1869,
At 3 o'clock P. M.,
AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
No. 141 Washington-st., Hoboken.

JOHN C. CREVIER, Auctioneer, will sell as above a large number of house and lots and vacant lots, situated in the City of Hoboken, delightfully located and close to the ferries. This sale offers unusual inducements to parties wishing to purchase either on residence or investment. Terms liberal; descriptive lists can be had at our office, No. 55 Washington-st.

JULIEN CREVIER & SON,
Terms on day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & HINER, HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—All of which will be sold without reserve, at the private sale room, No. 347 Third-st., on Friday, the 19th of Feb. 19, commencing at 10 o'clock: One year gray horse, about 15½ high, gentle and very stylish driver; one chestnut gray horse, 4 years old, without blemish, nearly new, built for coupé by Kimball; one bay horse, 5 years old, 16

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20 North River, 13 o'clock, noon.
UNITED KINGDOM.....Feb. 20 | IOWA.....Mar. 13
INDIA.....Feb. 27 | BRITANNIA.....Mar. 20
CALEDONIA.....Mar. 6 | COLUMBIA.....Mar. 27
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $60 and $70.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $110.
Steerage, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $30, intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates for friends, $30.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the premises, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Mar. 6
EUROPE.....DAUBE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 20
Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $95.
The steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit through English railways and the disagreeable ordeal of passing the Custom-house, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.
CHINA.....Feb. 17 | AUSTRALASIAN.....Mar. 10
CUBA.....Feb. 24 | RUSSIA.....Mar. 17
JAVA.....Mar. 3 | CHINA.....Mar. 24
Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145
No steerage.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for British, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
MINNESOTA.....Feb. 17 | SS 9 A. M.
NEVADA (new).....Feb. 24 | at 1 P. M.
COLORADO.....March 3 | at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 10 | at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 11 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply at
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FRIDAY, NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY.
SIBERIA.....Feb. 19 | TARIFA.....Mar. 4
ALEPPO.....Feb. 26 | TRIPOLI.....Mar. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold. | Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON, will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 68 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 20, 12 M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Mar. 6, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....105 | To London.....35 and 40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....45 and 47
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....$10
St. John's, N. F., by [illegible] | St. John's, N. F., by [illegible]
Branch Steamer..... | Branch Steamer.....
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at lowest rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OCEAN COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving for Aspinwall on the 10th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers will take through tickets at the office of the Company, on the Isthmus of Panama, and at the office of the Company, No. 1 Wall-st., New-York.
The steamship NEVADA, Capt. COMBES, will sail on the 10th of March, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 1 North River, with passengers and specie for the Isthmus and California.
For freight or passage, apply at the office, on the Isthmus of Panama, or at the office of the Company, No. 1 Wall-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.
Cabin. | Steerage. | Second Cabin. | Steerage.
$275 | $225 | $150 | $75
Steamships leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FER. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. COMBES, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer leaving March 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco April 3 for China and Japan.
FREIGHT RECEIPTS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, 23d inst. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. P. H. RABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 12 M. through, and not at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, 15th inst. The usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges. P. H. RABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. THELEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WITE, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, touching at Maranhaos. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to G. C. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. R. GREENE.....Feb. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau.....Feb. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. H. VAN SICKLEN.....Mar. 4
For freight or passage apply to
G. C. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, MEXICAN AND VERA CRUZ.—Regular steamship line between New-York and Havana, sailing every twenty days. The splendid new steamship CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. JOHN DRAKE, will leave Pier No. 1 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 M. Passage to Havana $60 in currency. For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA.
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known steamship
MISSOURI,
[illegible] WARNER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 38 North River on
SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Horses or goats received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. VAIL.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. GAGES.....SATURDAY, Feb. 27
Through bills of lading for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at lowest rates. For freight, first and second class, or steerage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 48 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE ST. JOHNS RIVER, FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, Capt. B. CROWELL, Master, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 5 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, Messrs. [illegible] to forward goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 74 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA, will sail on the following SATURDAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A WIDOW LADY, SON AND DAUGHTER, having more rooms than they want, would like to let to two respectable gentlemen two furnished rooms, without board, in the immediate neighborhood of several good restaurants. Address R. W. H., Box No. 4,742 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A CHAMBER or a chamber and sitting-room (without board) with fire and bath, in a perfectly private family. Address W. R. W., Box No. 220 Times Office, stating terms, without board, in the immediate neighborhood of several good restaurants. Unexceptionable references will be given.

No. 15 EAST 26TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison ave., is a first-class house kept by a French family, a handsome bedroom and reception parlor, fit for a doctor or a gentleman family; private table if desired; references given and required.

TO RENT—IN STREET, NEAR STEVAN, A handsome furnished second-story front room and bedroom, with or without breakfast; would prefer renting to a gentleman by the year. Address M., Box No. 114 Times Office.

No. 120 WEST 44TH-ST.—LARGE front room, second floor, with alcove; for gentleman only; breakfast if desired; no moving in May; references exchanged.

No. 16 8TH-AV., OPPOSITE THE Brevoort House, a delightful suite of rooms, with or without private table; also a single room, with board; references exchanged.

No. 50 WEST 12TH-ST.—TWO LARGE handsomely furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and their wives, or gentlemen; references exchanged.

BY CALLING AT NO. 208 EAST 14TH-ST., you will find well furnished rooms, with board; references given and required. Call on Monday or Tuesday.

TO LET—A FINE FURNISHED FRONT parlor, bedroom, a plain furnished room for cooking, for lady and gentleman. Private house No. 54 Allen-st.

No. 68 LEXINGTON-AV., (NEW NO. 72,) a private family will let a newly furnished room on third floor to a gentleman, without board.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished room, on second floor, to a gentleman, without board. Call at No. 15 East 18th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 125.—FURNISHED rooms, en suite and single, with board. Private table if desired.

NO. 7 WEST 23RD-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms; also one or two single rooms, furnished, overlooking Madison-square.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET SOME rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 48 West 46th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS ROOM ON THE THIRD floor, No. 20 West 16th-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M. Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M. Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 2 P. M. Express, River Head; 4 P. M. Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M. Express, Greenport and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
L. B. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7 A. M., Day Express, Glen Cove, Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M., Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M., Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M., Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Greenville,) for Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M., Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6 P. M., Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M., Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson, at 6:15 A. M., 12 M. and 4, 5:30, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theater Train at 11 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. DARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
5 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 8th, 4th and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield and Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
2 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany, with sleeping car attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Rutland and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:30.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 4th-av. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 2:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Babylon. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M.; accommodation, and Sayville, 7:45 A. M., express, and 12:30 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:40, 8:28, 9:30 A. M. and 3:02 P. M.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: 8:10 A. M., for Piermont and Nyack; 12 M., for Piermont; 3:45 P. M., for Piermont and Nyack; 6:30 P. M., for Piermont; 12 midnight, for Piermont. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 6 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 9:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or remain on board of the steamboat on board, and take 7:30 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
R. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 39, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 8:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LORIMERS,
ON SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Insurance guaranteed at the east a half per cent to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 114 Chambers-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY,
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 38 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, DIRECT, Pier No. 8, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 3 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO HORSES JUST walked, fit for cart, truck or express man; warranted sound. No. 328 Delancey-st., three days.

A LOT OF HORSES FROM THE country to be sold cheap, or exchanged for horses of less value; fit for carts, trucks and expresses; warranted sound and kind. Inquire at No. 54 Canal-st.

HORSE, WAGON, HARNESS AND robes, for sale; sound nag, 15½ hands high, young, sound and kind; coupe rockaway wagon, fresh gloss. Apply at No. 196 South 1st-st., near 6th, Williamsburg.

HACK-COACH FOR SALE CHEAP—Fit for want of room. Call at carriage and wagon shop, 138th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

FOR SALE—A FRESH LOT OF HORSES just from Ohio; suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. HENRY WILEY, No. 19 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD CART AND TRUCK horses, sound and kind, dirt cart and harness, at No. 418 East 103d-st.

A VERY FINE COUPE HORSE FOR SALE—Brown, 16½ hands, 7 years; warranted sound and kind. Apply at private stable, 127 West 56th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.
Opposite Central Park, on 5th-av.
3 lots, 25x100 deep, with stable privilege.
ALSO,
1 lot on 5th-av. near 52d-st., 25 ft.
1 lot on 5th-av. near 52d-st., 25 ft.
1 lot on 5th-av. near 53d-st., 27½ ft.
1 lot on 5th-av. near 53d-st., 40 ft.
1 lot on 5th-av. near 53d-st., 40 ft.
ALSO,
3 lots, 25x100, with stable privilege, opposite Central Park, on 77th-st.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO INSTITUTIONS OR INVESTORS.
BROADWAY.
For sale, the large and splendid property of the Mercantile Union Express Company, located northwest corner of Broadway and Franklin-st., embracing 50 feet front on Broadway by 150 feet deep, with costly six-story building covering the whole lot, with rear and side building, and vaults in the rear; rent, now paid, $40,000 per annum, and possession of the first floor can be given at ten days' notice. If not soon sold, the first floor will be leased. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD FOR SALE.
The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Hudson-st., the north side of Barrow-st., consisting of 20 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.
Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 216 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 428 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Judge Robertson, No. 54 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th ave.; three-story, brown stone; size 25x102 ft.; in complete order; neatly frescoed throughout; adorned with patent range and the most improved plumbing; with or without furniture. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses on 55th-st., 275 ft. west of 5th-av.; size of lots, 20x100 ft. 5 inches; size of house, 20x50 ft.; ready to be shown by man on premises. Call and see.

FOR SALE—IN 37TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., a very elegant French basement house, built in a superior manner and nicely furnished; size 18.10 by about 55 feet; lot 96.9. Will be sold with or without the elegant furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SUPERB FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front on 57th-st., near 5th-av., one of the best in the city; built under the immediate supervision of the owner, and lacks nothing to render it complete. Terms easy.
J. E. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 440 5th-av.

WEST 34TH-ST.—FOR SALE, FOUR story P. P. brown-stone front, in elegant order, west from and near 6th-av.; mirror and chandeliers included; price $22,000. For permits apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-story high-stoop brick house on 20th-st., Lamartine-place; lot 25x100 ft.; house in perfect order, and partially furnished; price $21,000.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 440 5th-av.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, built also, built by the owner for his own residence, finished in every respect in the best manner, located on 35d-st., near 5th-av. Will be sold cheap. Apply to
J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 440 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, nearly new, and newly furnished by Roux; size, 25x57x7; location, 31st-st., between 5th and Madison ave.; price $22,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 128 Bedford-st., southwest corner of Perry-st.; house is 22x52 feet, four-story high-stoop and brown-stone front; is handsomely painted and in perfect order; lot 22x72 feet. Apply to D. B. KEELER, Jr., 42 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTENSIVE STABLES of the American Merchants' Union Express Company, located in the rear of Nos. 409 and 411 Broome-st., 50x100, with L on Elm-st., 25x75. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, 17x47x100 ft., at No. 207 East 22d-st., all in good order, with modern improvements. Price $11,000. Inquire of or apply to JOEL REDMAN, No. 76 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND AT brick house No. 16 West Washington-place; size, 22x42; lot 92; price $28,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NICE FIVE-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement house for sale, in 30th-st., near 4th-av.; price, 12,000 dols.; with sub-cellar; $16,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRE-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE—Lot 25 feet front by about 54 feet. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BROWN-stone dwelling, situated at No. 18 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Inquire of QUACKENBOSS BROS., No. 47 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON 44TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., a very elegant French basement house, built in a superior manner and nicely furnished; size 18.10 by about 55 feet; lot 96.9. Will be sold with or without the elegant furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—TO A PRIVATE family, an elegant four-story high stoop full-sized house, located on East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; rent, $250 per month for two years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO RENT—BROOKLYN Heights, No. 87 Hicks-st., near Pierrepont, containing twelve rooms, gas fixtures and water; rent $1,700. Inquire of WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, a three-story, brown-stone house, (high stoop), with modern improvements, at No. 343 West 16th-st. Can be seen from 3 to 4 P. M. Good neighborhood.

A—TO LET—HOUSE NO. 38 EAST 27TH-ST., near 2d-av.; stone front, three stories, high basement, all improvements, in order. Apply to owner, on premises, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 402 Broadway, corner of 202d-st. House well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE LANGHAM HOTEL,
London.
JAMES E. SANDERSON,
Formerly of New-York,
Manager.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1846.
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPENING POSTPONED.
WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
Proprietor and Manager.....GEO. C. BERTHER.
Lessee and Manager.....MORRIS & WALL.
The cosy and beautiful Parlor Theater.
WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17,
WITH THE SERIO-COMIC-LYRIC-BURLESQUE TROUPE,
Consisting of the following Celebrated Artistes:
Miss ELISE HOLT,
EMILY PITT, MINNIE JACKSON,
MARY PITT, FANNY PRESTIGE,
Ann Mikel WILLIAMS and EMMA BELL.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE,
Mr. EDWARD COLEMAN,
C. T. PARSLOE Jr., Mr. BELVIL RYAN,
Mr. HARRY WALL, Mr. T. E. MORRIS, Sec. 30.
Miss BETTY RIGL, Miss EMILY RIGL.
And an excellent Corps de Ballet.
Byron's Burlesque of
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.,
Or
LA GRAND DOCTESSE,
in which the entire company will appear.
Miss BETTY RIGL
in a favorite Pas de Deux.
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
Leader of Orchestra.....Mr. FRED W. ZAULIG
Box-office open for sale of seats every day at 9 A. M.
Grand Matinee SATURDAY, Feb. 20, 2 P. M.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
EVERY WEEK, NEW FEATURES.
JAMES H. BUDWORTH,
the popular Dutch comedian, in
COUSIN SCHNEIDER.
O'GRADDON,
in his wonderful performance, TOMBLEBONICAN.
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL BALLET,
LES DELICES.
CONTINUED SUCCESSES OF THE EUGENIE HARRY RAYNOR, ROBERT TWELOSE, OPERA TROUPE, MAFFITT AND BARTHOLOMEW, THE WONDEROUS VIOTORELLIS, and the Tammany Company.
Admission 50 cents; reserved orchestra circle, 50 cents extra; orchestra chairs, 25 extra.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

THIRD MUSICAL SOIREE
OF THE
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
For season 1868-69,
AT THE HALL OF THE CONSERVATORY,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1869, at 8 o'clock.

PURIM HALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1869.
Invitations may be obtained of the following directors of the Purim Association:
SOL. B. SOLOMON, President, No. 659 Broadway;
JACOB S. ISAACS, Vice-President, No. 820 Broadway, up stairs;
CHAS. C. ALLEN, Treasurer, No. 6 Broad-st.;
SOL. WEILL, No. 15 White-st.;
LEOPOLD REISS, No. 404 Broadway;
SIMON SCHAFER, No. 8 Broad-st.;
JOSEPH KOCH, County Clerk's Office;
SOL. MOSES, No. 242 Broadway;
ADOLPH L. SANGER, Secretary, 348 Broadway.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 62 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., A VERY desirable country property, only 1 hour from New-York, by the Morris and Essex Railroad; three minutes' walk from depot. The place contains four acres, well stocked with young fruit trees in bearing, and a great abundance of small fruits. The grounds are handsomely ornamented with shade trees, and under high cultivation. The dwelling-house is modern, and substantially built of brick, 32x38, with brick wing 27x34, containing twelve large rooms. The outbuildings consist of two barns, two-story carriage-house, large ice-house, hennery, wood and coal house, all of handsome architecture, and in perfect order; the whole forming a very delightful and complete country residence. Lowest price, $28,000; $15,000 may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to WM. LUTTERLOH, Esq., Summit, or address Box No. 86, Summit, Union County, N. J.

FOR SALE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., on the most eligible part of the shore.—A marine villa, nearly completed, fully built of the best material, with 40 acres of excellent farm land, two hundred shades, kitchen garden, farmer's cottage, first-class stables and barns, bathing-houses, ice-house, &c., &c.; the property is kept in the best order, and combines convenience, and as it includes several lots immediately facing the ocean, is very desirable in view of the yearly increasing value of land in and near this favorite watering place. Inquire of MATTHEWS, solicitor, Nos. 31 and 33 Wall-st. or of Mr. JACOB W. MORRIS, Long Branch.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, and 1 hour from New-York, via Harlem Railroad; only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.
Also, for sale, or to let, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.
HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

BROAD ACRES FOR SALE.—A TRACT of 10,000 to 20,000 acres of tillable and woodland, within from one to four hours of New-York, by railway, and in a perfectly healthy neighborhood; upon the tract are several valuable water-power sites. As an investment for one or more capitalists, this is recommended; for sale, in one, two or three lots, one-half bond and mortgage. Price $15 to $25 per acre, in parcels of not less than 10,000 acres. Inquire of HO. MER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Elegant modern double house and grounds, having all City conveniences, and fronting on the Sound; laid out in lawn, shade and fruit trees of all kinds; coach-house, stable, &c.; ten minutes' drive from Harlem bridge; near Boulevard, and twenty minutes' drive from Central Park; gas, water, school first-class; house lighted by gas through to New-York. Address Box No. 1,986 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—Situated on Manhasset Bay, a fine farm of seventy acres, in a fine state of cultivation; has a fine water front; house and outbuildings in good condition, and well supplied with spring water, situated 100 feet above the water; plenty of shade and fruit; about one hour from City; of a boat, six times daily. Apply to SWEITZEREAN H. VAN WYCK, No. 129 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN RYE—NEAR THE DEPOT, F. P. pleasantly situated residence; house 34 feet by 32, two stories, with basement and wing; eight main rooms, stable, &c., &c.; garden, fruit and shade trees in profusion; water, gas; about 1 acre of land; place excellently adapted to the business man with moderate-sized family. For particulars apply to R. H. WESTERY, No. 97 Park-row, Office of American Journal of Mining.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—One of the most beautiful and substantial residences on the Hudson River; house and outbuildings; first-class in every respect, with eight acres of land; having one of the best views up and down the river. Photographs and full partic

President Johnson as the Candidate for Governor of Tennessee—What He will Have to Contend with in the Coming Campaign—Chances for Success.

(Special for Our Correspondent.)

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1869.

The absorbing topic in political circles in Tennessee is the prospective campaign of ANDREW JOHNSON in the gubernatorial race of next August. As the time for his return to his home at Greenville approaches, the interest in the subject increases, and on every hand you hear inquiries that show very plainly that the masses are anticipating the canvass with eagerness. We have in East Tennessee a shrewd people who love the excitement of a political canvass. They are well versed in the antecedents of their politicians, and in the leading issues of the campaign, and love the personal abuse and the rencontres usually attending our political discussions. ANDREW JOHNSON spent the earlier years of his political life studying their prejudices and tastes, and he has a strong hold upon their affections. He has had, in years gone by, many very bitter canvasses. Having always been a demagogue, it has been his misfortune at times to misjudge the popularity of measures, and on some issues he found himself arrayed against men and policies that would have defeated ordinary men. He opposed, at first, all railroad projects in East Tennessee, and used every species of demagoguery to avoid defeat when the issue was finally presented to his people. In all such contests, though contending against great odds, he was most always successful, and here he is looked upon as "a man of destiny."

I do not know yet upon what issues he will present himself to the people, but I have no doubt he will choose his own platform, and probably enter the campaign without any formal nomination. Such a course would undoubtedly be his better policy, as thereby he would escape the dangers of a formal platform and the prejudices which any Convention that would nominate him would provoke.

HIS OPPOSITION.

He will oppose, in the first place, an organization which has thus far defied all opposition—a society or league which is thoroughly organized in every school district in East Tennessee, and which has many elements of great strength. Nine-tenths of the Republican voters of East Tennessee are sworn members of the Union League. So complete and thorough has been its machinery that it has extended its influence in every department of our social and political organization. Whether so contemplated by its founders or not, it has exerted a very pernicious and demoralizing influence in our Courts and religious societies. It has taken such deep root among the particular class of people subjected to its influence that it seems almost impossible to arrest its power. Under its careful manipulation the blacks in the State have become as pliant and manageable as any military organization subjected to long and rigorous discipline. It has been so powerful and permeating in its influence that thousands have joined it for protection. I speak honestly and advisedly when I state that in many counties of our State it has been almost impossible to litigate successfully in our law Courts without yielding to its demands. It has grown and rooted in strength, for the opposing party had no organization—no means to counteract such efforts. This powerful body of voters hold to-day in their hands the political power of the State. He who calculates the chances of the coming canvass without estimating its power and efficiency, is blind to the events of the past. I know counties in East Tennessee where the result of the last election was known to within a few votes days before the votes were polled. Show me the roll-books of the Union League in half dozen counties now in my mind and I can tell the vote of those counties to a certainty. This League must be broken up before ANDREW JOHNSON or any other Anti-Republican can be elected Governor of Tennessee. It can only be done by like organization, and by striking at the root of its power.

If elected at all, he must be chosen by the voters under the present Franchise law of the State. As I said before, nine-tenths of those voters belonging to the Republican party are identified with the Union League. Two-thirds of the voters of the State are under its influence. Unless, therefore, he hopes to evade the Franchise laws, (which he will hardly attempt,) he must recruit very largely from the Union League. To make a square fight in this State upon the Seymour and Blair platform of last Summer would result in his defeat. He must choose his platform to suit the majority of the voters of the State.

One other important consideration in determining his chances is, who will have control of the registers in the State? When Gov. BROWNLOW resigns Hon. DR WILL SENTER succeeds. He, as Governor, will practically have control of the election. Should he not be nominated as JOHNSON's opponent, as is very probable, will he use his power for the interests of his party? This view of the case out of mind, and Col. BROWNLOW would probably be the most formidable opponent JOHNSON could have on the stump. But if BROWNLOW defeats SENTER in the nominating Convention, will SENTER, as the Acting Governor give his successful rival the benefit of his unlimited power? For your readers must remember that under our present Franchise laws the Registration Commissioners of the several counties can decide the election. To illustrate: Suppose Gov. BROWNLOW or Gov. SENTER should next month, and from time to time during the Summer, unregister the counties of the State, (as he has authority to do,) and order a new registration, and suppose that to execute this order he has a pliant supple tool for Commissioner, as he can have, who will obey his every order and give certificates to only such applicants as he knows to be reliable, what can be done by the opposition? Suppose some are refused certificates who by law are entitled to them. What is their remedy? They have none. The Commissioner is the sole judge of the law. From his decision there is no appeal. To show the abuses to which we are liable under our present law let me tell what occurred this Winter at the municipal election in Chattanooga. The contest was between scalawags and bummers, or native and Northern Republicans. The former owned the Registration Commissioner. On election day thousands of blank certificates with his signature were peddled about among the rebels of the city, and enough were enfranchised to enable them, with their frauds in counting the vote, to elect their candidate. So it could be arranged in every other city and county. The law, as it now exists, is capable of the most outrageous frauds, and, in the hands of unscrupulous men, can be executed so as to carry out any plan. This, then, is another element of President JOHNSON's opposition. If he can gain control of the Registration Commissioners, *he can secure his election without any trouble.*

HIS STRENGTH.

This lies as much, and perhaps more, in the fact that his opponents have more vulnerable points than he can have. This is, perhaps, stating the case pretty strong, but I think it true. He has not been identified with the issues of the State. He has for some time been judiciously disposing of his patronage, and one by one has recruited strength from his opponents. He left the State early in the war, and has a better Union record than any man who will likely be his opponent. He will not compromise himself by taking to his counsels the Forrests & Footes of the State. He will get his sails to catch the popular breeze of his old mountain home. He returns to Tennessee, after an absence of four years, to find her public debt increased from $16,000,000 to about $45,000,000. He comes back to a people who are burdened with taxes and sorely suffering from unwise legislation. Their money has been squandered by corrupt officials and incompetent legislators. The people are anxious for a change. They cannot longer tolerate the incompetency and weakness of their party leaders. Never did I know of a party having so many elements of strength, so near the verge of disintegration. An opposition could be organized out of the discontented alone. Under such circumstances, and as such a time, President JOHNSON begins what will no doubt be one of the most exciting and bitter contests ever known in this State. It seems to me his chances of success are good. I have given you but a few of the facts from which I draw my conclusions. Never having been an admirer or a supporter of his, save once, by reason of his association with a greater and better man, you can judge of my impartiality. I cannot, of course, know what will be the result until the issues are joined and presented for our consideration. I know, however, from the present temper and state of the Union Party, that it is exceedingly vulnerable, and that a vigorous opposition would prove dangerous. Gov. BROWNLOW could no doubt command a heartier and more united support than any other of its leaders. He will, however, be out of the canvass, and his influence greatly lessened.

JOHNSON and STOKES will, in all probability, represent the two parties, and the contest be of great interest to the people of the United States, as well as to the people of Tennessee.

OMEGA.

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE

Death of a Married Woman in Consequence of a Medical Operation—Coroner Flynn Orders the Arrest of the Physician.

An inquest was commenced yesterday afternoon by Coroner FLYNN, at the First Ward Police Station, over the remains of Mrs. ELLEN O'HARA, aged 30, and a native of Ireland, who died on Sunday at No. 38 South William-street, as is alleged, in consequence of medical malpractice. The evidence, as elicited, was as follows:

Henry W. Good, M. D., testified: I am a practicing physician, and reside at No. 120 Greenwich-street; at eleven o'clock on Friday night, the 12th inst., I was called in to attend deceased, who was said to be in labor with a first child; the messenger stated that he had called on Dr. Walker, and he being sick, Mr. Wilkes had requested him to come; I found the patient and found her suffering with false labor pains; I remained with her until the following morning, when, finding that her labor did not increase, I returned home; I visited her again several times during Saturday, the 13th, and at eight o'clock that evening, finding labor advancing and the pains slowly dilating, I concluded to remain with her; at half-past seven P. M. I ascertained that the os uteri had dilated about to about the size of a Spanish dollar; having by reason of my practice been unable to get any sleep for several nights, and the condition of the patient being such that I could safely do so, I lay down on the sofa, telling the parties in the room to call me in case they required my assistance; at midnight the husband swore, and informed me that Dr. Walker had been called for the purpose of delivering the woman in my absence if I would allow him the privilege of examining the patient; I told him he might, as I considered the case as belonging to him, he having sent the parties to me; I then went into the bedroom, and after his examination said he would use instruments for her delivery; I said, "Doctor, there is not sufficient dilation of the uterus for instrumental interference;" he replied, "I will force it dilated or I will force the instruments in;" he then took off his coat and returned to the patient, leaving me in the outer room; he did not examine me further in the case; fearing the result of the use of instruments, and the state of labor, and not wishing to be present, I left the house; during my attendance on the woman I did not see any indication of a rupture of the perineum; the position of the uterus when I left the patient, and I am positive that there was not the slightest laceration of the perineum.

William Stokes, M. D., testified: On the 12th instant I was called to attend deceased at No. 38 South William-street; I found her with some slight pains; after waiting half an hour and seeing that the woman was not in labor, I told the people so, and ordered some opium to be given; I saw her five times during that day, with no alteration in the case; at my last visit, after eight P. M., told the people to allow the woman to rest quietly; that she would not be delivered that night, and requested that I might be summoned if she became any worse; half an hour after the husband of deceased came to my office and wished me to go there again; I told him that I understood that he had been there during my absence, and he said it I did not go and see his wife in five minutes he would get another doctor; as I refused to go as he had not consulted me in the matter, he had to get another doctor; I knew nothing more of the case until Dr. Good notified me, as Deputy Coroner, demanding an investigation, as he had been accused of causing the death of deceased; I went to the house for the purpose of taking the ante-mortem statement of deceased, but was prevented from doing so by the females in the family; I was present at the post-mortem examination made by Drs. Finnell and Lynch, and saw the cause of death to be rupture of the uterus, evidently caused by the use of instruments.

Mary Dolan, of No. 38 Stone-street, testified: Was in the room of deceased on Saturday from half-past eight o'clock in the evening until the following morning; Dr. Good was in attendance; he was asleep on the lounge at about eleven o'clock, when he was awakened by the friends of deceased as Dr. Walker came in; he was called for without Dr. Good's knowledge; Dr. Walker remarked to Dr. Good that he had not treated the patient right, that she ought to have been delivered eight hours ago; Dr. Good, after making some remarks about the way he had been treated, left the house; soon after Dr. Walker asked for Dr. Good, and finding that he had left, he (Dr. Walker) delivered the deceased with instruments; he waited about half an hour before using the instruments; Dr. Good did not use instruments at any time; Dr. Good told me in about half-past eight that night that it only required patience, and the woman would be delivered.

Mary Carroll, of No. 38 South William-street, testified: I have known the deceased since last May; Dr. Good attended her on the 12th inst., and stay-ed about half an hour; he visited her on Saturday and Friday; he also visited on Saturday two or three times; I think Dr. Good was slightly under the influence of liquor, but I did not see him drink any; I was in the room when the influence of liquor was in his conversation; Dr. Walker called to see deceased on Sunday at one A. M.; when he came in Dr. Good was lying on the lounge; I then asked Dr. Walker to do something to deliver deceased; he then took his coat, and after a short examination delivered the deceased with instruments; he delayed using them for nearly an hour; Dr. Good was not present nor did he use instruments.

Drs. F. C. Finnell, John Lynch and J. C. Morton testified: We made a post-mortem examination on the body of Ellen O'Hara, of No. 38 South William-street, on the ninth of February, 1869, at five P. M.; we found on the right parietal surface of the vagina a laceration two inches in diameter, both ways; this extended through the cervix and os uteri; we also discovered a laceration of the perineum, extending to the anus; in our opinion death was caused by a rupture of the uterus.

John Lynch, M. D., testified, on further examination: I reside at No. 122 West Houston-street; I was a physician and surgeon present at the post-mortem examination made by Drs. Finnell, Morton and myself; from the appearance of the wound and the pain the woman must have the convulsions of a rupture of the uterus produced by the use of instruments, and not by labor; there was no anatomical evidence of extravasation, but the rupture was as clean as an incised wound.

J. C. Morton, M. D., testified—I reside at No. 36 West Houston-street; I corroborate the evidence of the previous witness; I also am of the opinion that she could not possibly have lived after the rupture of the uterus.

The Coroner here adjourned the further examination of witnesses until to-day, and announced that he considered the evidence of such a character as to compel him to issue a warrant for the arrest of Dr. WALKER. The accused was accordingly placed under lock and key in the Station-house, to await the result of the investigation. Dr. WALKER is a native of Ireland, 45 years of age, and resides at No. 16 Greenwich-street.

THE FIRSTA-VENUE HOMICIDE.

Inquest on the Body of Thomas Dunn—Michael McGuire Held for Trial.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, over the remains of THOMAS DUNN, whose death from the effects of a stab wound was noticed in yesterday's TIMES. The following is the evidence elicited:

John Patten, residing at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Avenue A, testified: I was in company with the deceased and others on Saturday night, and went home with a friend in Fifteenth-street, and remained there until nearly midnight; on the way home we stopped at several liquor stores, and drank at each place; I was acquainted with two men, one or more present; I think there was talking after that; I was sober after knocked down the steps of a cellar, and lay there for some time; when I got up I found the Police had arrested the deceased and another man on the sidewalk; both deceased and I were under the influence of liquor at the time.

Patrolman McGrath, of the Seventeenth Precinct, testified: On the night of the 10th inst., between one and two o'clock, I saw deceased and the prisoner at Twelfth-street, near First-avenue; I heard the prisoner say to the deceased, "Go away from me, or I'll give it to you;" he then said, "I'll strike you," I saw a knife; before I could reach them the prisoner struck the deceased; I heard something fall at the time; it sounded like a piece of iron or glass; I arrested the prisoner; he said he did not know he had struck the prisoner for; and he denied having done so; the deceased lay where he fell; I assisted him to rise, and asked him what was the matter; he said he had received a stab in the back; he then put his hand on it, and he then said he had been stabbed; he raised his shirt and I saw blood on it, and the wound in his left side; I found no oyster knife near where the deceased fell, nor by the cellar door; I heard that the deceased belonged to an oysterman in the neighborhood; they all denied owning it.

Michael Carroll, proprietor of an oyster saloon at No. 171 First-avenue, testified that he did not know the deceased, and did not know the prisoner; McGuire is a quiet man; he left the saloon about five minutes before the assault; the knife shown does not belong to me; it never was in it before.

House Surgeon Cross testified that he had made a post-mortem examination and found a penetrating wound of the abdomen, in the umbilical region; death resulted from inflammation of the bowels, the result of this wound.

The jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to his death by a stab wound at the hands of MICHAEL MCGUIRE, on the 10th of February, 1869, in Twelfth-street, near First-avenue." The Coroner held the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury, and he was committed to the Tombs. He is a native of Ireland, aged 26, a cab driver, and resides at No. 518 East Fourteenth-street.

Trichinosis, or Pork Disease—The Board of Health Notified of its Presence in this City.

Yesterday Dr. BULKLEY, one of the physicians of the New-York City Hospital, visited the Brooklyn City Hospital for the purpose of making a diagnosis of the case of a German sailor, who was reported as lying ill of trichinosis, or pork poison, in that institution. The doctor, however, failed to find the man, but subsequently another gentleman connected with the New-York Hospital went over to the Brooklyn Hospital, fished out the patient, and found he was there, and, after a most searching investigation, found the man—a German sailor named HEMAK. This makes up the eight cases known to exist.

Considerable excitement existed in this City yesterday, arising from the fact that two deaths had occurred in the City Hospital, Broadway, from *trichinosis spiralis*. Dr. BUCK, the house physician of that institution, pronounces the illness from which these inmates died to be the genuine *trichinosis*. Two more patients are in the Hospital suffering from the same malady, though Dr. BUCK yesterday pronounced their recovery probable, one of them, in fact, being nearly well. Eight persons are known, thus far, to have been afflicted with trichinosis. The disease has been traced to a seamen's boarding-house at No. 5 Carlisle-street, in this City, where all the parties affected resided. Five of them were boarders at the house, and the others were the landlord, his wife, and the barkeeper of the establishment. The last-mentioned three have recovered. Of the five others, two died in the New-York City Hospital, and two are there now, sick, and others in Brooklyn institutions. All the persons affected ate raw pork and sausages procured from Washington Market. The dealer who sold the articles is known, and has been examined. He gave the name of the whole sale firm from whom he made his purchases—one of the most reliable in the City—and steps are now being taken to extend the investigation still farther, so that it can be fully ascertained whence the disease originated. Dr. BUCK yesterday addressed a communication to the Board of Health setting forth the results of the examination he had made of the patients under his charge, and giving the sanitary authorities the most reliable assurance that the disease is the genuine trichinosis. The Doctor made a most searching microscopic investigation of pieces of muscle taken from the body of one of the patients now in the Hospital, (using an instrument capable of magnifying four hundred fold,) which proved the presence of trichinæ beyond all shadow of doubt as the animalculæ were plainly visible under the lens, and were to be seen moving about with the utmost distinctness. When it is remembered that it is nothing new for sailors to eat raw pork, and that all those who were affected with trichinosis indulged in this semi-barbarous practice, there is no necessity for any one's becoming frightened because of the deaths that have taken place. If butchers say they have honest dealers and cook their pork thoroughly, there is no danger of *trichinosis spiralis*, although it would be well if, pursuing the custom that obtains in Germany, the Board of Health made it obligatory on all dealers in pork to have their stock thoroughly inspected, and marked by the inspector, before being allowed to sell it. It is understood that the Board will take some action in the matter.

FORT DONELSON.

Celebration of the Anniversary of its Capture.

The anniversary of the capture of Fort Donelson was celebrated last night, at the rooms of the New-York Central Grant Club, RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq. presiding.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the New-York Central Grant Club, organized July 28, 1867, to promote the nomination and election of Gen. GRANT to the office of President of the United States, propose to continue its organization to perpetuate the memory of the Republican party, to sustain the Administration of Gen. GRANT during his continuance in the Presidential office; that for this purpose the members of the Central Grant Club are requested to open their books for the enrollment of the names of all persons who supported the Republican ticket at the last general election, and who desire to become members of this association.

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered by a majority of this Central Club, the present officers continue to hold the positions to which they have been respectively chosen, and shall at each meeting of the Club, from time to time, as in their judgment the state of political affairs may require.

Mr. ANDREWS then addressed the Club. He sketched the history of the Club, beginning with its origin in the Summer of 1867, speaking of its efforts to stimulate the formation of such clubs in other places, and its cooperation with them to obtain GRANT's victory. Their efforts in this State had, to be sure, been defeated by frauds, but the labors of the Club had not gone for nothing. He spoke of the capture of Fort Donelson as the first signal victory of the war, an event to be remembered also, because it brought out Gen. GRANT. In conclusion the speaker paid an appropriate tribute to the memory of the brave men who fell in achieving our success.

Mr. ANDREWS then introduced Gen. H. E. TREMAIN, who spoke of the bloody contest at Donelson and of the Western army, with which he had been for a short time connected. He ran over the events preceding the capture of Donelson, which he said were illustrative of GRANT's character as a leader. The speaker recalled GRANT's promise in his dispatch to HALLECK after the surrender of Fort Henry, "I shall take and destroy Fort Donelson," was kept, and we may hope for the same fidelity to his later promise: "If elected to the office of President, it will be my endeavor to administer the duties of the office with a single eye to economy and the view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere." The speaker made honorable mention of Gen. BUCKNER's conduct in comparison with that of Gens. PILLOW and FLOYD. He read a passage from a rebel history of the Rebellion, recording the qualities of courage and energy to the western part of the northern army, a concession elicited by the battle at Donelson. The victory at Fort Donelson inaugurated one triumph over the South. May not the men who won that victory be expected to complete the triumph and establish peace and harmony? In response to the official notification of his election GRANT has pledged the efforts of his administration to economy, retrenchment of public expenditures, faithful collection of the revenue and payment of the public debt. Let no patriot, Republican or Democrat, gainsay this. The only Democratic member of Congress that presented told Gen. GRANT he and his associates would sustain him in such a policy. Let Republicans sustain him, and see if the Democrats do also. It is the part of wisdom and patriotism.

The Secretary then read the following from the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That the people of the United States owe it to the brave officers and soldiers who successfully carried the country through the late war for the suppression of treason and rebellion, to commemorate the victorious deeds performed on sanguinary fields, and to mingle their sympathies with the relatives and friends of those who fell in the defense of their country; that to this end the New-York Central Grant Club assembles here to-night to celebrate the anniversary of the surrender of Fort Donelson to Gen. GRANT and the gallant officers and soldiers who achieved that victory, by patient waiting and great sacrifice of men and means without signal success, that victory remanded the hearts of the loyal people, and convinced them that Divine Providence had raised up in Gen. GRANT a patriot and patriotic leader of the first stamp, and that the final triumph only required that he should be encouraged and sustained by the Government.

Resolved, That the telegram from Gen. GRANT expressing his purpose to yield to nothing but an unconditional surrender, and unless those terms were complied with, he would immediately move the enemy's works, convinced the country that in him were embodied those qualities of skill and bravery which aided him to bring the war to a successful termination.

Resolved, That we congratulate the whole people, regardless of party affiliations, on the election of Gen. GRANT to the office of President of the United States, and feel assured that his administration, as in war, he will be equally great in peace, and that his administration will successfully promote the material interests of the country, protect the rights of all its citizens, of whatever race or color, and unite the bonds of fraternity and good feeling which were rent asunder by the rebellion.

Col. TEMPLE CLARK was then introduced. He said that the Western men never regarded themselves as the courageous ones of the Eastern troops, but that the greater success in the West in the early part of the war was in part due to the Westerners' greater familiarity with firearms and partly to the greater energy of the commanders in the West. The speaker thought that the services of the soldiers ought to be remembered in the distribution of politics; place, he said, ought to be not only landed but rewarded. The soldier organizations are to be thanked for every Republican vote in the November election in New-York City.

The President stated that Gov. HAWLEY had been detained by an unexpected engagement.

Col. TEMPLE CLARK then read MILES O'REILLY's poem written for the celebration at Cooper Institute a year ago, "Come fill your glasses, fellows," &c., and with three cheers for GRANT the meeting adjourned.

In Bankruptcy—Duty of Assignees—Mortgaged Property.

The following decision was rendered yesterday, by Judge BLATCHFORD, in the United States District Court, Southern District:

In the matter of Hugh G. Lambert—BLATCHFORD, J.—I think that in this case the assignee must proceed under section 14, and, according to Form No. 9, designate and set apart such property as is declared by section 14 to be excepted from the operation of the provisions of that section. Such property does not pass to the assignee. It is excepted by section 14 and the provisions of section 9 of the instrument, subject to the residue of the mortgaged property, unless it is for the benefit of the estate to discharge the mortgages and retain the property, or to sell the property free from the mortgages, or, in any one of the other methods, to realize for the estate a net sum of money free from the mortgages, it is not necessary for the assignee to take any proceeding whatever in regard to the property in question. The assignee may, if he discharge the mortgages and then realize from the mortgaged property a less sum than has been required to discharge the mortgages, and illegalize to go through the form of selling the property subject to the mortgages, if the property be of less value than the amounts of the mortgages. The assignee's whole duty will, in such event, have been discharged if he makes the proper return of the property, the mortgages, the debts secured by the mortgages, the value of the mortgaged property, designated and not designated, according to their respective rights. It seems clear, from the form of schedule, that the assignee is not liable for the estate on the mortgaged property. The Brower mortgage is good against the bankrupt and the assignee, though not filed. The non-filing is a point that concerns only the subsequent mortgagees. The aggregate of the principal due on the three mortgages is $2,775. The highest valuation of the mortgaged property, including the exempt property, to which the assignee gets no title, is $2,000, and the assignee represents that it would not bring over $1,000. Under these circumstances, the assignee has nothing to do but to make his designation under section 14, and there rest.

Arrest of Bank Robbers.

In the early part of last Summer one SAMUEL TUCKER and half a dozen confederates entered the Bank of Delhi, in the village of Delhi, N. Y., during the hours of business, and proceeded to buck and gag the cashier, who happened to be the only witness in the building at the time. The gang then forced their way into the vault of the bank, and were proceeding to appropriate some of the funds, when they were surprised by some citizens, who only succeeded in arresting TUCKER, the others all escaping in the confusion. A formal examination was subsequently had before a Magistrate in the case of TUCKER, who was held for trial, and he succeeded in inducing a resident of the place to go bail for him, depositing with him a $1,000 United States bond as security. By this means the prisoner obtained his liberty and failed to appear on trial when required, his bondsman being mulcted in the amount of his bail bond. The security given by TUCKER was then found to be stolen property. Since the escape of TUCKER no trace was to be had of his identity until Monday evening, when Detectives DEVING and COYLE of the Central Office, arrested him in this City. He will be sent to Delhi for trial.

Auction Sale of Leases on the City Hospital Grounds.

Leases of the City Hospital grounds were sold at auction, yesterday, by order of the Governors of the Hospital. The sales took place at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. acting as auctioneers. There was a very large attendance of real estate operators on the occasion. The prices obtained are as follows:

1 lot west side of Broadway, near Duane-street, 22.8x100.4, per annum, ground rent	$11,000
1 lot west side of Broadway, near Worth-street, 24.10x100.8, per annum, ground rent	11,600
1 lot south side of Worth-street, near Broadway, and 1 in rear thereof, each 2x100.8, each per annum, ground rent	8,600
1 lot adjoining, with 1 lot in rear, each 22x50, each per annum, ground rent	8,250
1 lot adjoining, with 1 lot in rear, each 22x50.8, each per annum, ground rent	8,250
9 lots adjoining, and 9 lots in rear, each 22x50.8, each per annum, ground rent	8,600
1 lot adjoining, and 1 lot in rear, each 22x50, each per annum, ground rent	8,250
1 lot southeast corner of Church and Worth streets, and 1 lot in rear, each 22x50, each per annum, ground rent	7,100

It is contemplated by the Governors of the Hospital to lay out a street forty feet wide, which will be, in fact, a continuation of Pearl-street, through the centre of the present grounds, thus leaving a lot on each side. According to the terms of sale, the Hospital buildings are to be removed at the expense of the Governors, and the work is to be commenced as soon as possible. The middle of July will probably reach us before this removal is effected.

The Hausmann Manslaughter Case.

This case was continued yesterday before Judge BEDLE, at the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer. The examination of Dr. ELDER was continued. His evidence was merely corroborative of that given by him the day before—that deceased had died of shock or paralysis of the heart.

Fritz Gloede deposed—That hearing a disturbance in Hausmann's house, on the night in question, he went to see what was the matter; at the door of the house he met Gustave Hausmann, who asked, "What made you kick my dog?" witness said he had seen no dog; witness then went into the house, and, with them, joined by Ariel Hausmann; Gustave Hausmann presented a rifle as witness, and while in the act of losing so the deceased, who was about ten feet distant, dropped falsely on the balcony, by which means he could not tell; a policeman was immediately sent for, and after the officer had arrived Passchl was still living.

John Gloede deposed that he heard the disturbance in Hausmann's house, and heard some persons within say, "They should not shoot or stab."

A musician named Bremer, who lived with the Hausmanns, deposed that he saw Gustave going up the stairs with the knife, also Amelf; heard a disturbance below stairs, and in a short time subsequently Amelf returned, much injured, and was put into bed; the hatchet was supposed to have killed deceased, and ended as having been used by the Hausmanns in opening a keg of lager a few hours previously.

Mrs. Bailer, who lived on the third story of the house, swore that when Gustave Hausmann came down stairs he had something about a hatchet or a hammer, but in what connection she could not say.

The Court then adjourned.

The Recent Fire at Bloomfield, N. J.

The loss occasioned by the destruction of Messrs. PELOUBET, PELTON & Co.'s organ and melodeon manufactory, at Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday last, has been definitely ascertained to be $97,000, distributed as follows: Stock burned, $60,000; building, $16,000; workmen's tools, $5,000; fixtures, &c., $2,000. The amount of insurances on the above is $21,000, in ten companies of this City, Hartford, Newark, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The cause of the fire is still characteristically interfere with the fulfillment of Messrs. PELOUBET, PELTON & Co.'s contracts, as they have made arrangements to resume work at once, in temporary quarters. New buildings, with largely increased facilities for the business of manufacture, will be commenced at once and speedily finished.

Trotting on the Union Course, Long Island.

The first trotting contest of the season came off on the Union Course, Long Island, yesterday afternoon. It was a match for $200, mile heats, best three in five, between two Brooklyn horses, and the attendance was confined to the friends of the respective owners. The track was in pretty good condition, considering the early season. The non-favorite, against whom the odds of two to one were currently offered at the start, won easily in three straight heats. We give the

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 16.—Match, $200, mile heats, three in five.
Mr. NELSON's b. g. Andy Johnson, to wagon... 1 1 1
Owner's b. g. Bob, in harness... 2 2 2
Time—3:12½, 3:08½, 3:04.

Co-operative Grocery Store.

A constitution and by-laws were framed lately at No. 14 Dover-street, for a cooperative grocery store, to be located in the Fourth Ward. Its shares are to be $5 each, paid for in weekly installments of twenty-five cents. When the payments become made, the shareholder will have a right to purchase groceries from the store at cost, with a small addition for expense, saving thus the profit otherwise accruing to a storekeeper. A number of shares were at once taken, and a meeting was held at the same place last night to receive new subscriptions. A number of additional shares were taken.

Taxes Received.

Mr. ALFRED VREDENBURGH, the Interest Clerk in the office of the Receiver of Taxes, reports that he has received the following amounts for taxes since Oct. 7, 1868: From Oct. 7, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1869, $20,874,404 17; from Jan. 1, to Feb. 1, $622,970 69; from Feb. 1 to Feb. 6, $90,384 11; from Feb. 1 to Feb. 12, $61,152 68. Total amount received, $21,649,910 93.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The monthly meeting of the Western Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association took place yesterday evening. Mr. ALFRED WICKES made an address on the subject of the "Buried Talent."

The residence of JOHN BLACKER, No. 527 West Thirty-third-street, was entered by burglars on the afternoon of the 9th inst., who gained the house by breaking a panel out of the front door. Detective REILLY, of the Twentieth Precinct, yesterday arrested three boys, named WILLIAM MULVEY, ANDREW BRUNTON and EDWARD SCOTT, who admitted their guilt and told where they had disposed of three suits of pantaloons and a coat, which they had stolen from the house. The prisoners, being arraigned yesterday before Justice DODGE, were committed for trial.

The Board of Examiners went to Albany yesterday morning. They meet again at the Metropolitan Hotel on Saturday.

Sergt. MCDERMOTT, of the Eighth Precinct, has been placed by the Police Commissioners in charge of the Jefferson Market Court Squad to fill the vacancy made by the appointment of Sergt. BUMBAST as Acting Captain of the First Precinct, vice Capt. JAMESON promoted to be Inspector. The position at Jefferson Market has come to be considered a certain stepping-stone to promotion. Of the four Sergeants last in charge at that Court, MONMOUTH B. WILSON, CHARLES H. BRACKETT and IRA S. GARLAND were all made Captains, and HENRY BURDENS has now been made Acting Captain. Capt. WILSON and Capt. BRACKETT are now out of the Police force, the first having been appointed one of the Fire Commissioners and the latter made Fire Marshal.

A Dealers' Mutual Protective Agency, for the protection of the retail trade, has recently been organized in the City and Brooklyn. It is now ready to go into operation, and public notice to this effect has been given. It has six departments—preventive, collection, accountants, employment, detective and general information. It is intended principally to enable dealers to guard against swindling customers and dishonest employés.

A row occurred on Monday night in JAMES RUDDER's house, in Second-avenue, near Fortieth-street, among a party of lounsers, when one BILL ROONEY, a notorious ruffian, assaulted PETER COLLINS, a junk dealer at No. 214 East Twentieth-street, and stabbed him in the left side, causing a dangerous wound. COLLINS retorted by striking ROONEY on the head with a poker. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital and ROONEY arrested.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN over the remains of CHRISTIAN PETERMAN, a German, aged 62, who swallowed Paris green on Wednesday, at No. 74 Hester-street, with suicidal intent, and died on Monday at Bellevue Hospital. The evidence showing that deceased had taken the poison knowing its nature, the jury rendered a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

WM. HENRY, aged 45, and a native of Ireland, fell from the fifth floor to the basement in the new building No. 9 White-street, yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

Brooklyn.

The Western District Fire Department last year cost $69,205 88. There are 27,000 feet of hose in use, of which only 12,000 is set down as good.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday day appropriated the sum of $600 for a set of colors for the new steamship *City of Brooklyn*, soon to arrive at this port.

The Kings County Supervisors propose to have an act passed by the Legislature providing that they be paid $1,000 per annum, instead of *per diem* fees, as at present.

ALBERT FARRINGTON, a young man, 23 years of age, residing at No. 50 Court-street, who had been afflicted with consumption for the last two years, rose from his bed last evening, and taking a loaded pistol from its place, fired a shot through his head. Dr. ALEXANDER attended him immediately, and extracted the bullet from the wound.

The meeting on the Progress of Christianity in Spain, which was to be held in the Plymouth Church last night, was postponed on account of the ill health of Mr. BEECHER and other unavoidable circumstances.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 16—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼ for money, and 93¼@93⅝ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds 70. Stocks steady; Erie, 20¼; Illinois, 96.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

United States five-twenty bonds 68, for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 70f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 16—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market is declining. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn quiet, 46s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; Prime Mess, 90s. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 16—2 P. M.

Consols 93 for money and the account. United States bonds easier at 70¼. Stocks easier; Erie Railway, 20; Illinois Centrals, 97½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 16—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market is heavy and prices have declined; Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable; the market for goods and yarns is heavy.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat has declined to 11s. 1d. for White California, and 10s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western. Corn—28s. for Old and 31s. for New.

PROVISIONS—Lard is quiet. Pork quiet. Bacon declined to 58s. 6d.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 16—5 P. M.

Sugar market buoyant for both on spot and afloat, 20s. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Spirits Turpentine, 28s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Cotton opens dull for both on spot and to arrive; Tres Ordinaire on spot, 129f.; Low Middlings to arrive, 140f.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 16—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93 for money and the account. American Securities closed quiet: United States Five-twenties, 70¼. Stocks quiet. Erie Railway, 20; Illinois Centrals, 97½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¼.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 16—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed dull and fast at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands, on spot	12d.@12¼d.
Middling Uplands to arrive	11¾d.
Middling Orleans	12¼d.@12¾d.

The sales of the day foot up but 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—California White declined to 11s. 1d. No. 1 Red Western declined to 10s. 9d., and to 4s. 10d. Peas, 43s. ⅌ cwt. Other articles unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market closed unsettled in tone and quotations.

PRODUCE—Fine Resin has advanced 6d., and is quoted at 15s. 6d. Common Resin unchanged. Petroleum—Spirits declined to 7¼d.; Refined steady. Other articles of Produce unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 16—4:30 P. M.

PETROLEUM—Spirits 8¼d.; Refined, is. 11¼d. Common Resin, 4s. 2d.@4s. 6d.; Fine Resin, 16s. 9d. Linseed Oil, 27 12s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 40s. 6d. Sugar, to arrive, has advanced to 22s. 3d. Other articles unchanged.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Petroleum, 58½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Feb. 16—Evening.

The market closed quiet for Cotton, on spot and afloat, at unchanged prices.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

SUGAR firm: No. 12 Dutch Standard is quoted at 9¼@10 reals ⅌ arroba. EXCHANGE—On London, 17 ⅌ cent. premium; on Paris, 4 ⅌ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days, sight, 12 ⅌ cent. discount; in gold, 5 ⅌ cent. premium.